

ILLUSTRATED

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE REVENUE.

The policy of PEEL'S ADMINISTRATION is beautifully developing itself. Last Quarter, there was a tremendous falling-off. We are not much better now. The return, made up to the 5th inst., exhibits a deficiency in every item except the Post-office. There is an amount of £1,885,232, from Income Tax, for the Quarter, and, were the year to be estimated by the Quarter, the revenue from this source would be nearly 7½ millions sterling. PEEL originally estimated its probable product at £3,771,000 per annum, but the Duke of WELLINGTON stated on Tuesday night, that the amount would probably be £4,500,000 a year. His Grace appeared to think that there would not be any necessity for keeping on this inquisitorial impost for a longer period than the three years it was first asked for.

On the Quarter's Revenue, compared with that of the corresponding period last year, the decrease is

In Customs of	£275,516
Excise	1,788
Postage Stamps	6,361
Taxes	8,055
Crown Lands	15,500
Imprest and other monies	8,807
Repayments of advances	40,623
	356,650

the increase is

From Income-tax of	£1,885,232
Post Office	2,000
Miscellaneous	218,363
	2,105,595

Increase on the Quarter, as compared with that of April 1842

..... £1,748,945.

But, as the Income Tax is a new item, which did not occur within the previous period in 1842, no credit should be taken for it in this comparative estimate. Therefore, deducting £1,885,232, from Income Tax, there appears an actual decrease in the Quarter, as compared with that ending April 5th 1842, of £619,670.

The decrease on the year arises from the following items:—

Customs	£1,076,836
Excise	1,059,093
Stamps	146,790
Taxes	146,082
Crown Lands	62,500
	—2,400,801

The increase, for the year, from Income-tax, of	£2,456,288
Post-office	103,000
Miscellaneous	425,969
Imprest and other monies	154,913
Repayments of advances	65,614
Amounts to	3,205,784

This shows an *ostensible* increase, in the year, of £714,983—but here again we must deduct the Income-tax, as an item which was not in last year's source of revenue. This will leave

Income for the year ending April 5, 1842	45,363,827
For the year just ended	46,078,810
Deduct Income-tax	2,456,288

Decrease on the year

..... 741,305

In plain words, the *actual* decrease on the Quarter's Revenue is £619,670—on that of the year, £741,305.

Let Tory arithmetic get over this damning fact—if it can. And this is the golden age which Tory rule was to bring back? Alas! what havoc do figures of arithmetic make with mere figures of speech. Doctor PEEL has prescribed, and the circulation of his patient is rapidly going down. He tries bleeding and drenching, like a second *Sangrado*, but the body

politic grows weaker and weaker in its purse. Tory prosperity comes down, at last, to large deficiencies in the revenue. We knew how it would be.

THE ELECTIONS.

During this week three elections have taken place, all with important results, inasmuch as they have all terminated in favour of the Liberal interest. The most important, however, is that at Nottingham. An election Committee, consisting of seven Members of Parliament, four of whom were Tories, decided that JOHN WALTER, of the *Times*, had been guilty of BRIBERY, at Nottingham, “by his agents,” and this decision disqualified the said WALTER from sitting in the present Parliament. The mere fact of the Tory Chairman of the Election Committee having given the casting vote against WALTER shows that the case against him must have been very bad indeed. The *Times*, with an impudence without any parallel, save in the case of its own disgusting and disgraceful change of politics in November, 1842, has been doing its best to impute the very worst of motives to Mr. HOGG, the gentleman in question. We know him to be what is called “a staunch Tory,” and he has shown himself, in this instance, a man whose conscientious feelings are superior to any party influences. We dare say that he would have been well pleased if JOHN WALTER could have remained the representative for Nottingham. But the case against the hero of Bearwood was so strong that he was compelled, by his feelings of honesty, to vote against him. The *Times*, of which WALTER is owner, had the good taste, yesterday, when reporting the proceedings at Nottingham, to insult Mr. HOGG, by republishing the following nasty squib, written, in all probability, by one of its own editors:—

“ What wonder the Yellows,
And all such *Rad* fellows,
Should gain their *unworthy* petition,
When the members agog
Fain must ‘go the whole hog’,
And report a *pig-headed* decision! ”

“ But of this we are sure—
Whether *real* or *pure*—
That through England our *chargeable poor*
Will not cease to lament
That from this Parliament
Their tried friend was thrust out by a *bore*! ”

This is the manner in which the *Times*—the property of WALTER who has literally been turned out of Parliament by the solemn and deliberate decision of an Election Committee duly sworn upon the Holy Gospel to administer justice between party and party,—this is the way, we say, in which the *Times* has the audacity to insinuate imputations against the Chairman of the tribunal which investigated the charges contained in the recent petition against the return of JOHN WALTER, late of Nottingham! We never knew anything more decidedly scandalous than this. What wonder that the penny publications—the cheap un-stamped papers—should sometimes take liberties with the characters of public men, when the lordly *Times* presumes to do so, in this manner and matter? The mere publication of the nasty squib in question is not the “head and front of its offence.” No—ever since JOHN WALTER was unseated by a *sworn* Committee, the *Times* (of which he is the proprietor) has been firing away at Mr. HOGG, the Chairman of that Committee in leaders, in letters, and in paragraphs.

The Earl of LINCOLN, eldest son of the Duke of CANNINGTON, moved that the issue of a new writ for Nottingham should be suspended. Did this appear as if his Lordship had any doubt of the justice of the decision which the Committee had arrived at? Certainly not. An effort was made to prevail on the House of Commons to stultify itself by ordaining—contrary to all law and precedent—that JOHN WALTER should be eligible for re-election by the voters of Nottingham. The law now provides that a man unseated for “bribery and corruption,” as he has been, may not sit in the existing Parliament. A

Mr. COCHRANE (who we believe, is only known as the author of certain heavy imitations of BYRON's poetry) actually threatened to bring in a bill, by which WALTER's eligibility should be rendered lawful, and would have done so, we dare say, if the practical good sense of PEEL had not thrown a wet blanket upon the absurd proposal.

The writ was issued. The people of Nottingham were placed in a difficult position, for while WALTER's son (who certainly appears a more clever and gentlemanly man than his father) was known, from the commencement, as the Tory candidate, great indecision prevailed, until almost the last hour, as to the candidate on the Liberal side. SIR GEORGE LAFRENT was awfully tedious in making up his mind *not* to stand, in compliance, it seems, with a promise he had given to WALTER last year. At length, and at the eleventh hour, MR. THOMAS GISBORNE appeared in the field. The nomination took place on Wednesday, and the polling on Thursday. The Liberal party gained the victory—chiefly, we may say, *because they were united*. Some of them wished to have Mr. STURGE as a candidate; some were disposed to favour MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. It was soon seen that any division of the interest would allow the Tory candidate to slip in, and therefore Chartists, Radicals, and Whigs nobly sacrificed all minor differences, and agreed to support MR. GISBORNE. It is due to MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR and MR. THOMAS DUNCOMBE to say that to their influence—great with the Chartists—this happy consummation may be mainly attributed. In spite of Tory threats, Tory supplications, and Tory gold, the honest men of Nottingham did their duty, and returned MR. GISBORNE by a majority of 117.

The importance of this is really very great, THOMAS GISBORNE is a man of eloquence, of information, of spirit, and of energetic honesty. He will be a thorn in the side of Toryism. He is a great gun, because he is the advocate of Free Trade; and he is the decided enemy of all duties which make dear the price of bread.

At Durham, on Tuesday, there was an election. Captain FITZROY had been appointed Governor of New Zealand, and the Tory faction in that borough had ample notice, “on the sly,” that such a vacancy would be made, as the officer thus promoted was one of their representatives. Viscount DUNGANON—who is a Puseyite [in religion], an ultra-Tory in principle, and a writer of wretched histories and worse pamphlets by profession—immediately made his appearance as a candidate. He had formerly sat for Durham, as the Marquis of LONDONDERRY's nominee, but found the bondage so intolerable (the noble marquis insisting that his son shall not have a voice of his own, even on the most trifling question) that, in 1841, he declined coming forward again, and retired to Brynkinalt, his seat in North Wales, where he has since been performing the part of Justice Shallow (not by Shakspere) with more notoriety than success. The Puseyite Viscount, tired of solitude, was glad enough, we dare say, to obey the summons of his former master, the Marquis, and post off to Durham. Suddenly the Liberals there thought of Mr. BRIGHT, of the Anti-Corn-Law League, as a candidate. Though not brought forward until the last moment, this Liberal candidate received 406 votes—Lord DUNGANON polling 507. This is quite enough; this minority contains the germ of future triumph. Such a man as Mr. BRIGHT ought to be in Parliament, and we trust that he will be a candidate whenever a vacancy may occur.

The third election within the present week has been at Athlone. The candidates were one of the BERESFORD family, the “bloody Beresfords,” as they are called from their horrible cruelties during the Rebellion of 1798—and MR. COLLETT, an English merchant. The BERESFORDS have hitherto looked upon the borough of Athlone as their private property. There was treason in the mere idea of a stranger and a Liberal venturing to oppose them. The contest came on—Orange gold flowed freely—the BERESFORDS promised and

paid most liberally for votes. Mr. COLLETT declined paying one sixpence except the legal expenses. Then, of course, the venal electors of Athlone returned BERESFORD? No such thing—there was more sterling honesty among them than had been calculated. The majority of them—nobly resolving to cast off the BERESFORD yoke—declined the BERESFORD gold, and heeded neither the BERESFORD promises nor the BERESFORD threats. They acted like honest men. They elected a stranger simply because he was a Liberal, and returned Mr. COLLETT, after a hard pushed contest, by a majority of six.

Let us now sum up. Three contests have taken place within a week. The gain has been great. In Nottingham, GIBSON instead of WALTER; in Athlone, COLLETT instead of one of the BERESFORDS;—and in Durham, Mr. BRIGHT has secured future success. The sum total is—two seats gained for Nottingham and Athlone, making a difference of four votes in a division.

We are creeping up the hill—just as the Tories did during the time that elapsed since the passing of the Reform Bill. By-and-by we shall have a Liberal Majority in Parliament, and only hope that, when the Tories are turned out, he new Administration will include practical men, instead of a lot of aristocratical gentlemen, with mincing accents and kid gloves, who claim office as a *right*—because of their birth and connexion!—No, the next Ministry must include not only popular men, but men of the people. Surely JOSEPH HUME would make as good a Chancellor of the Exchequer as HENRY GOULBURN, and we suspect that RICHARD COOPER knows quite as much about trade as Lord FITZGERALD and VESEY.

THE INDIAN VICTORY.

Poor Lord ELLENBOROUGH! The Brahmins of Somanath declare that the gates—the gates of his Lordship's magniloquent proclamation!—are desecrated by having been applied to a Mahomedan tomb, and therefore refuse to have any thing to do with them! How utterly useless was the Proclamation's boast, “The injuries of eight hundred years are now avenged!” The Brahmins refuse to take the gates:—indeed, seeing that the Temple of Somanath is in the dust, we do not well see what they could do with them.

Perhaps Lord ELLENBOROUGH might have put up with the humiliation of having his grand proclamation thus reduced to a bit of waste paper. But, hand-in-hand with *this* misfortune, comes another—namely the nullification, by a battle and victory, equal in magnitude to those of Plassey, of the famous manifesto which he issued at Simla, in October 1842. Then he declared, “Content with the limits which nature has assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace;” but now he has had to announce that this pacific policy was actually impracticable, for there has been a battle in Scinde—the most severe fought in India since the time of CLIVE,—which has placed the British in possession of Hyderabad, and is likely to make us masters of Scinde. This infraction of Lord ELLENBOROUGH's pacific views is generally attributed, even by his partisans in India, to—Lord ELLENBOROUGH himself. Why, when they sent him out as Governor-General, did not the Tories put his Lordship under the guidance of “a brace of tame elephants” (to quote from a memorable epistle) in the shape of wise counsellors?

We can scarcely regret what has taken place, knowing that the free navigation of the Indus is of first-rate importance to India and to the British. The occupation of Scinde will secure this. The British Government demanded of the Amers that certain slips of land lying along the Indus should be given up, for the use of the navigation, and this surrender was promised. The Amers (as one account says) “temporised, until at length their troops were collected, when, on the 14th of February, they sent word to Major OUTRAM to retire from their city. Major OUTRAM, who did not suppose that they would proceed to extremities, delayed. On the 15th, the residency of the British Political Agent, or Minister, was attacked; it was gallantly defended by one hundred men for several hours; but at length their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired, with a small loss, to the steamers, and proceeded to join Sir CHARLES NAPIER, then at the head of about 2,700 men, at a distance of about 20 miles from the capital of the Amers. The latter hastened, at the head of 22,000 men, to attack the British force. On the 17th a battle took place, which can only be compared to the celebrated one at Plassey, in which, after a severe struggle of three hours, the Amers were totally routed and their troops dispersed. The loss of the British troops was considerable. The Amers on the following day surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and Hyderabad was occupied by the conquerors.”

It appears that the plan of an attack in order to exterminate all the British in Scinde was not confined to Hyderabad, it extended itself throughout the territory of the Amers, but their utmost efforts have been baffled, and they are now prisoners.

We believe that the transfer of Scinde from the tyranny of the Amers to the civilising sway of the British, will benefit that country. We are sure that an immense field for commercial enterprise may be opened by means of the navigation of the Indus. But we are equally sure that none but an ELLENBOROUGH would have blundered out the promise of pacific conduct at the very moment he must have known, from the negotiations then pending, of the chance of the Amers of Scinde suddenly turning round and breaking into warfare against us. Oh, rare Lord Ellenborough!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Presse* states that the Government intend soon to present a bill to the Chambers, declaring their approbation of the taking possession of the Marquesas and of Otaheite.

A paragraph in the Paris papers tends to confirm a statement put forth by the London Missionary Society, that one of the objects of the French Government, in occupying islands in the Pacific, is to introduce the Catholic religion among the natives. A number of priests are to be sent out, and wooden churches are prepared in France to be conveyed forthwith to the Marquesas. The French Minister has forwarded orders to Toulon and Brest to embark a quantity of artillery for the Marquesas Islands. M. Marquette, of Paris, had been directed to cast a number of bells for wooden churches, which are to be erected in those islands; and eighty wooden houses, two and three stories high, are now building in Paris for that destination.

M. Mauguin has given notice of a motion in the Chamber of Deputies for exempting from duty spirits which are unfit for consumption. There is a new alcoholic lamp, much approved of, which, if the duty on spirits of wine for burning, not drinking, could be taken off, would become very profitable to the inventor, and useful to the public.

A French Government ship is at the point of taking her departure for Guadalupe with 200,000 francs, in addition to the 310,000 francs sent to the island for the relief of the sufferers, on the 26th ultimo, by the *Gomer*. The second remittance is accompanied, like the former, by directions for its immediate application towards lightening the distresses of the most necessitous.

The King of Sweden has just nominated M. de Lesseps and Captain Gattier Knights of the Order of the Polar Star.

The *Commerce* states that a camp for manoeuvres would be formed in the beginning of August in the department of the Isere, under the command of the Duke of Nemours. On this announcement the Paris correspondent of the *Times* makes rather a startling communication—namely, that it was a demonstration, if not a menace, to Austria, that the French Government viewed with displeasure her concurrence with Russia, and her abandonment of France and England on the Servian question.

The *Journal du Havre* announces that the Paris and Rouen railroad will be fully completed, and ready for use, by the 29th inst., when it will be placed at the disposition of the Minister of Public Works, who is to open it. Immediately after the ceremony of the inauguration it will be opened to the public for passengers, and in the course of another month all the arrangements for carrying merchandise will be completed.

The *Courier Francais* announces that the contract for constructing a railroad from Avignon to Marseilles has been given to M. Talabot; and the contract for the railroad from Orleans to Tours, M.M. Gouze and Teste Lebeau, of the Treasury Department.

The Chantilly Races are fixed for the first fortnight in May. The Duke de Nemours and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg will honour the course with their presence. There will be eight prizes, the principal of which are the Chantilly Prize of 1,200£; a plate of 2,000£, given by the Minister of Commerce; the Duke d'Aumale's Plate of 1,250£; the Haras Plate of 5,000£; the Orleans Plate of 3,000£; and a Plate of 6,000£, given by the Jockey Club. Several private matches are also to be run.

SPAIN.

We have intelligence from Madrid to the 29th ult. The papers announce the arrival of Don Francisco de Paula on the morning of that day, attended by a numerous escort. The *Madrid Gazette* contains an official notice of the taking of the quicksilver mines. The *Correspondent* mentions a report, that a commission has been charged by the government to prepare a new law for the repression of offences of the public press. The *Castellano* considers a change in the Cabinet as imminent, and mentions MM. Alonzo, Escalante, Chacon, Suria y Rull, Lopez Iriarte, and Camba as among those who are most likely to figure in the new Administration. Every account from Spain represents the army as suffering greatly from the wretched condition of the Treasury.

PRUSSIA.

The *Frankfort Journal* announces that Prussia and the States of the German Union, have rejected the late offers of France. With Belgium they are likely to come to some conclusion.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 1st inst. states, that the Prussian Government is occupied in endeavouring to open communications with China, for the purpose of arranging a commercial treaty between that country and the Zollverein.

ITALY.

Our letters from Naples affirm positively that the nucleus of the comet has been distinctly seen there.

GREECE.

An Athens letter of the 29th ult. mentions that King Otto had fallen out with the French party and their champion, M. Christides, the Minister of the Interior, but was afraid to dismiss the latter from his post. No answer had yet been received from the protecting Powers respecting the loan. The comet had been seen at Athens during the last ten days every evening after sunset.

THE EAST.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 15th ult. the Christian population of Bulgaria is in a state of great excitement, and has threatened to take up arms against the authorities. A revolutionary proclamation, drawn up by a Bulgarian in Paris, is said to be in circulation in Bulgaria.

Accounts from Trebisond announce the death of the Ottoman Plenipotentiary, Nouri Effendi.

By a seeming extraordinary coincidence, the Persian Plenipotentiary, on the very day on which Nouri Effendi died at Erzerum, was taken ill at Tabriz, and, according to the last accounts, his life despaired of. Mr. Curzon, the secretary of the British Embassy, Major Williams, the British Commissioner, and M. Redhouse, who accompanied him as interpreter, were lying dangerously ill at Erzerum.

If we are to believe the *Sicile*, the differences between Russia and Turkey are by no means arranged. “This is the opinion, too,” says that Journal, “in Germany. Russia is said to be ready to dart upon her prey. We have, for our part, frequently remarked that Russia did not desire the immediate conquest of Constantinople, but she wishes to have an excuse ready whenever the proper time may arrive. Since the reign of Peter the Great, one dispute has never been arranged with the Divan without another having previously arisen.

AMERICA.

By the *Great Western* we learn, from New York, on the 3rd ult., the 27th Congress of the United States adjourned. A large majority of the 28th Congress belong to the democratic party. They will meet the first week in December. One of the last acts of the late Congress, was the rejection of Mr. Wise as minister to France, and Mr. Cushing, as Secretary of the Treasury. The only important news brought by the *Great Western* (viz. Mr. President Tyler's Message, and Mr. Webster's letter, on the 8th article of the Washington Treaty, respecting the right of visit) is, as will be seen, anticipated; and the accounts of Sir Charles Bagot's health are, we regret to say, most unfavourable. His recovery is indeed pronounced all but impossible; but so long as there is life there is hope. A treaty has been signed between Mexico and the United States.

Our Liverpool correspondent has supplied us with the details of a revolution at Haiti. The insurrection commenced on the 26th of January. On the 28th, a body of insurgents had advanced within five miles of Aux Cayes, when their leader sent word that he did not contemplate either the pillage of the city, or the sacrifice of the lives of its inhabitants. All that he desired was to give them a new government. The revolutionists were said to be some 4000 strong before the troops called to oppose them had deserted to their ranks. They have since swelled to 6000 men, and have taken possession of several towns, in which they have established provisional governments. All business is of course at a stand, and, until political affairs settle down, is hardly likely to improve. The soldiers appear to have been badly paid, and to this cause is, of course, their defection to be mainly attributed.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE put questions to the Earl of Aberdeen relative to the alleged conflicting constructions put upon that part of the Ashburton treaty which related to the right of visit, and moved for an adjournment of the House until the noble lord could have an opportunity to lay before the House all the information which could with propriety be introduced. Lord Ashburton gave it as his opinion, that when the correspondence should be before their lordships, it would be found that there was no actual difference of opinion between the two countries.

Lord Brougham postponed his motion of thanks to Lord Ashburton until Friday.

The Earl of WICKLOW moved the second reading of the Dogs' Bill; Lord CECIL opposed it, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. On a division, the numbers were found to be equal (content 14, non-content 14), and the bill was consequently lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL put questions to Sir R. Peel, similar to those proposed in the other House by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and received answers in some in effect as those given by the Earl of Aberdeen.

The first reading of the Dogs' Bill was deferred, in committee, of the Registration of Voters' Bill; on which

Lord J. RUSSELL called attention to the introduction of a proviso giving an appellate jurisdiction to the Court of Common Pleas from the decision of an election committee, which he considered highly objectionable, as an interference with the privileges of the House of Commons.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that this alteration had been regularly introduced, while the bill was under consideration, in committee; but as it was now to be received into the House of Commons, it might be necessary to make some alterations to fit it into the appellate jurisdiction, the object of which was to refer to the decision of a lower court of law, not a question of fact or evidence, but one strictly of a legal nature.

After a few observations from Sir G. GREY and Mr. HUME, the bill was recommitted, and the committee proceeded *separatum* clause by clause. On arriving at the 58th clause, Lord J. RUSSELL renewed his objection.

Sir J. GRAHAM contended, that in ancient as well as in modern times, the Courts of Law had taken a prominent part in protecting the rights and liberties of the people. The noble lord, in the Irish Registration Bill, had recognised this very principle, and to a greater extent, for the Judges of the Irish Courts, than by his own motion, not only in questions of law, but also in questions of fact and evidence.

Mr. ROBINSON said they were about to thrust on the Judges a mass of business which, overwhelmed as they were already, they would never get through without neglecting their more legitimate avocations.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that the Courts of Law were the fitting judges of a point of law, which he would refer to their committee, not with the slightest intention of diminishing the authority of the House of Commons, but for the more effectual settlement of disputed legal questions.

Mr. CHARLES BULLER appealed to actual experience in proof of the great inconvenience of referring any political question to the decision of the Judges—decision would always be interpreted according to political bias. Instead of parting with their power, let them rather amend their election committees, and simplify their system of procedure.

On a division, the committee affirmed the clause by 164 to 51.

The clause was then adopted, as well as the subsequent clauses to the 64th. Clauses up to 77 were agreed to. On clause 78, defining the right of entry in boroughs by occupiers of houses, Mr. HORNIBLAKE said he thought the words admitting occupiers of houses, warehouses, counting-houses, or “other buildings” to vote, were too vague. He said that in order to establish a claim in any city or borough to be entitled to a representation of the people, buildings held jointly with lands, and of the yearly value of not less than £100, such house or building, taken separately, shall be of the clear yearly value of not less than £5. He threw out this suggestion for the consideration of Government, and would leave it in their hands, if they felt disposed to view it favourably.

Sir J. GRAHAM said the great object was to have an independent constituency. This was a point of much importance to large constituencies; and if this motion were carried, a number of voters would be disfranchised. He must, therefore, give it his opposition.

Mr. HORNIBLAKE remarked, that some of the revising barristers had decided that the word “house” for “building,” taken separately, constituted a building within the meaning of the Reform Act.

Sir J. GRAHAM observed, the present bill would give power of appeal. The House divided. The numbers were—for the amendment, 34; against it, 128; majority, 94.

Mr. EPHRAIM STONE proposed to insert words to the effect that no scot-and-lot voter (whose name is on the register of voters for the current year) shall be prevented from voting by reason of his not having paid any rates demanded of him previous to the day of election.

Sir J. GRAHAM resisted the proposition, which would give too great an advantage to the scot-and-lot voters, who had already been placed by the Reform bill in a position more favourable than they ever previously occupied.

After a short conversation the committee divided. For the proviso, 32; against it, 81; majority, 49.

The remaining clauses were agreed to.

The schedules were also agreed to. The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

Some bills were severally advanced a stage, after which their lords adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord C. Fitzroy, a new writ was ordered for the election of a knight of the shire for the Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, in the room of Major-General Sir C. Broke Vere, deceased.

“THE GREAT UNPAID.”

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from a working man named Thomas Starkie, complaining that he had been arrested on a charge of sedition during the late riots in the manufacturing districts, and that the magistrates had refused to admit him to bail, though he had been subsequently honourably acquitted. He was in prison 17 days, and put to an expense of £50.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

On the motion of J. Russell, the Municipal Corporation Act Amendment Bill was postponed until Wednesday, the 26th inst.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Lord ASHLEY, having presented petitions from the Wesleyan, Baptist, and London Missionary Societies, praying for the abolition of the opium trade, rose to submit to the adoption of the House the following resolution:—“That the continuance of the trade in opium, and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India, is destructive of all relations of amity between England and China, injurious to the manufacturing interest of the country, by the very serious diminution of legitimate commerce, and utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom; and that steps be taken as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of Great Britain, to prohibit the opium trade, and to prohibit the growth of a species which occupied three hours in its delivery” quoted a mass of opinions, of statistical facts, and public documents, to establish his proposition; that, so long as the opium traffic continued in its present state, our commercial and political interests with China must be kept in constant jeopardy—that the opium trade had operated as a substitute for our general exports to that country, and had been mischievous to every branch of our manufactures—that the pernicious effect of the drug was so direful as to affect the minds and bodies of whoever used it, and to keep down population—that a system of the most desperate smuggling is at the present going on along the Chinese coast, and that the use of opium is incompatible with the blessings of Christianity. He maintained that no object of revenue ought to influence us in maintaining so nefarious a trade, and one so fraught with fearful present and future results to our own population, and to the people upon whom we had forced it.

Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the motion, and a long and interesting debate ensued, in the course of which Lord ASHLEY’s views were supported by Lord JOCELIN, Captain LAYARD, and others, and opposed by Mr. B. BARING, Mr. HOGG, and Mr. LINDSAY.

An adjournment having been moved and negatived on a division, some other time, took place whether the debate should then proceed, or whether it should be adjourned.

Lord SANDON and Sir R. H. INGLIS warmly supported Lord ASHLEY’s resolution, and declared that no precarious revenue, like that derived from this traffic, could justify its continuance.

Sir Robert PEEL suggested the House to consider whether, in negotiations were then pending between England and China for the adjustment of this difficult and delicate question, a resolution of the House affirming an absolute opinion against the continuance of the trade might not perplex and defeat that object. A resolution was not like a bill, which might go through many stages; it was finally passed by the House, and then His Majesty would make a representation to the Chinese Emperor upon this subject pressing for some modification of the present prohibition, and Lord Aberdeen had sent instructions to discourage the illicit traffic to the utmost. So much for the contraband trade; the discontinuance of the growth of opium was quite another question, and he very much doubted the justice of displacing great masses of capital employed in Indian agriculture, for the purpose of increasing the export of British manufactures. But, although it might displace some of our own productions, there was no possibility of creating that growth elsewhere. The monopoly had been attacked; but the highest authorities were in its favour; for instance, those of Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Mill, and others, who had enjoyed opportunities of knowing the subject locally and accurately. He was not asking the House to decide that night between monopoly and free trade; but he did ask them to vote for the previous question, that they might avoid deciding hastily upon a matter requiring the fullest information and the maturest deliberation. He entreated the House to consider the deficient state of the Indian revenue, and the hard pressure of taxation upon the Indian people, which, if the revenue were renounced, must be yet further increased.

Mr. ACLAND, considering the speech of Sir R. Peel, could not vote for the resolution of Lord ASHLEY, though very favourable to the object of it.

Lord ASHLEY said, that after the declaration of Sir Robert Peel, respecting the probable inconvenience which the diplomacy of the Crown might sustain from a vote of the House of Commons, he would not press his resolution to a division.

Lord LINCOLN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to appropriate for building purposes the areas of Thatched House-court, and to widen and improve Little St. James street.

Lord STANLEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the legislations of the Australian colonies, including New Zealand, to pass laws regulating the admission of unsworn testimony in civil and criminal cases.

Adjourned at two o’clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

CORN-LAWS.

Mr. BROTHERTON presented upwards of 40 petitions from farmers of Leigh and various parts of Lancashire against the corn-laws. Petitions to the same effect were presented by Lord DALMENY from Queensferry, and by Sir P. H. FLEETWOOD.

FACTORY EDUCATION.

Petitions against the education clauses of the Factory Bill were presented by Mr. STRUTT, from Snailey, in Derbyshire; by Mr. V. SMITH, from Kettering; by Mr. G. KNIGHT, from Bradford; by Mr. HAWES, from Dissenting congregations; by Sunday-school teachers of Trowbridge, Bexley-heath, Bunting, Croydon, Driffield, Gloucester, St. Mary, Newington, Ripon, Thame, Flockton, and Wetherby; Rington, Newland, Abbot, and another place; by Mr. S. COOPER, from Rotherham, and 42 other places; by Mr. HUTCH (three petitions), from Durham; by Mr. EWART, from a place in Somersetshire, Wigan, and places in Yorkshire; and by Lord BARNARD, from a place in Salop.

PLAYERS OF INTERLUDES BILL.

Mr. EWART moved the second reading of this bill, reserving discussion until it went into committee.

Mr. M. SUTTON could not consent to the bill as it now stood, though he admitted the law, as it at present stood, was not in a satisfactory state. One clause of the present bill would deprive magistrates of their civil and criminal matters. He would, however, allow it to be read a second time, on the distinct understanding that by so doing, no pledge was implied.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 26th of April.

THE SUDBURY WITNESSES’ INDEMNITY BILL.

The bill passed through committee.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.

The Clerk of the H. R. read from the table the petition of certain electors of Cambridge, complaining of the undue election of Mr. F. Kelly to represent that borough in Parliament.

Adjourned at five o’clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

Lord MONTAGUE moved a resolution relating to the import and export of wine and spirits, his object being to show the alarming state which had taken place, and from which he inferred that nothing could be more injurious in a country like this than taxes on raw materials. Few things would give greater encouragement to those who were now struggling against foreign competition than to find that Government was prepared to remit duties which were practically felt to be a serious evil, interfering with the employment of the people.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that the repeal of those taxes would involve a loss to the revenue of £300,000, and it would, therefore, be better to wait until they ascertained the state of the revenue. The import-export tax was to cease in two years, and it would be necessary to have a sufficient revenue to meet the expenditure of the country. He recommended that the return should be for a period of ten years, instead of seven, as moved for, and he proposed an amendment to that effect.

Lord MONTAGUE agreed to the amendment; and after some remarks from Lord ASHURTON the returns were ordered.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed a hope that some intimation would be given as to whether the last quarter’s income-tax might be considered as a fair criterion of the produce for the year. He always thought that the tax would produce a sum greater than from the present quarter’s returns it might be estimated as over seven millions.

Lord ASHURTON said it was no criterion one way or another, as it was a very partial portion of the previous quarter, while a considerable proportion of the last quarter remained unpaid. He would, however, endeavor to ascertain and state the information.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he understood the produce of the tax would be about four millions and a half.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

Petitions on many subjects were presented, and several private Bills advanced.

Sir R. PEEL laid on the table papers relating to the affairs of Syria. Mr. HUME postponed his motion of thanks to Lord ASHURTON to Monday next.

Sir J. GRAHAM fixed the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill positively for Monday next.

In a note to Mr. H. JOHNSTONE, Sir J. GRAHAM announced that the Government did not intend to propose to the Legislature any measure declaratory of the state of the law on the Scotch Church settlement question.

Correspondence between the Board of Trade and the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, on the subject of the import duties, was ordered, on the motion of Dr. BOWRING.

COLONIZATION.

Mr. C. BULLER moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to take into consideration the means by which extensive and systematic colonization may be most effectually rendered available for augmenting the resources of her empire, for giving additional employment to the labour force of the United Kingdom and in the colonies, and thereby bettering the condition of her people. It appeared to him that the cause of the distress in this country was plainly the constant accumulation of both capital and labour within a restricted field of employment. Unless some field for the additional capital and labour, which yearly increased, were provided, the distress would go on yearly accumulating. It was with the view of remedying the competition of capital against capital, and of labour against labour, that he proposed an extensive system of colonization. He did not propose it as a panacea, but as a means that ought to be tried. He proposed colonization as sub-servient to the means of obtaining the same object. The Hon. Member did not bring forward any specific plan for carrying out his views, because what he proposed was not an alteration of the existing system, but an extension of its principle. What he wanted to urge on the Government was, to follow up the system begun in 1852, and which has been consolidated by the emigration commission; and that they should investigate every point of the subject, and adopt that course which appeared to them to be the best.

The motion was seconded by Lord ASHLEY.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved an amendment, that “the resources derivable from lands, manufactures, and commerce, of the United Kingdom if fully brought into action, are adequate to afford the means of creating employment and supplying food to the whole population; and that, therefore, before any measure be adopted for removing to foreign lands any portion of that population, it is the first duty of the House to take into consideration the measures necessary for the better application of these means to the employment and support of the people.”

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT supported Mr. C. BULLER’s motion. It was, he said, the duty of every nation undone which might be compelled to submit to a foreign power to obtain from that power sufficient land to enable it to live upon.

Lord STANLEY, concurring in the general principles laid down in his speech by Mr. C. BULLER, could not go with him in the proposition with which he had concluded his speech, for a larger and more extensive system of emigration, under the guidance of Government, than that which now is, and for some time has been in operation. The hon. gentleman’s motion was unnecessary, because a very enlarged system of emigration, under the superintendence of Government, was already in operation, and it was mischievous, because calculated to lead to expectations on the part of the public the fulfilment of what he was to be found to be. The noble Lord then entered into a full account of the progress of colonization in Canada, such were the arrangements made by the agents appointed by the Government, that from the moment of the emigrant’s leaving this country until he arrived at the very extremities of the colony, he was never from under the care and protection of the Government. With respect to Canada now, he thought it unadvisable for the Government to encourage that pauper emigration, which experience shows was already sufficient in proportion to the means of employment. Canada was not the place for persons to go to who had nothing to offer, and nothing to depend on; neither was it a place for those who had large capitals to invest in foreign lands. With respect to Australia, no colony in the world had made such rapid advances as had been made there. Under the system of land sales, the proceeds of which is applied to purposes of emigration, New South Wales had rapidly progressed. From 1852 to the present time, the total amount received from the land sales, exceeded a million sterling; and of this large sum, not less than 900,000, had been given in aid of emigration, the remainder being applied to other legitimate charges. Besides this, a surplus of the revenue of the colony had been devoted to the encouragement of emigration. The noble Lord then entered into an explanation of the way in which lands were sold by auction, rather than by having any fixed price, and he indicated the cause for the diminution in the sales, the blossoming of a speculation bubble, similar to that which had taken place in the land sales of the United States, by which fictitious capital had been employed in extensive jobbing. After many details, descriptive of the actual condition of the colony, Lord STANLEY concluded by declaring that, as he could not concur in the amendment moved by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, he should vote against it; and then, as he believed the system of remedy proposed by Mr. C. BULLER was already practically in operation, he should move the previous question on the original motion.

Lord HOWICKS expressed a hope that, however satisfied Lord STANLEY might be of the result of the existing regulations respecting emigration, he would give his attention to the subject, and see if nothing better could be devised.

Sir R. INGLIS thought the House should encourage no emigration, unless they at the same time provided with it the civil and religious institutions of the mother country.

Mr. HUME considered that the only way to effectually encourage emigration was to govern the colonies in such a way as that there would be in them not one dissatisfied person.

Lord F. EGERTON hoped that no system of emigration would take place that did not provide for the religious as well as civil advantages of the emigrants.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not recommend the House to adopt Mr. C. BULLER’s resolution, as he had not brought forward any specific plan of colonization, and as the Government had not stated their possession of the means necessary to give his proposition effect. When it was found that 25,000 persons went in one year to Canada, and 50,000 to New South Wales in another year, it was evident that the colonies had been in existence of increasing their own strength, and of doing great

good to the mother country. The recommendation of Sir R. INGLIS to send out complete ecclesiastical establishments, and that of Mr. HUME to govern the colonies in such a manner as that every one should be satisfied, were equally impracticable, and would not add much to the advantages of the colonies.

Sir H. DOUGLAS and Mr. S. WORTLEY made a few remarks; after which the motion and the amendment were both withdrawn.

The Earl of LINCOLN obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of buildings in the metropolis.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a report from the School of Design, and several other papers which had been ordered by their Lordships.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Duke of WELLINGTON wished to inform his noble and learned friend, Lord BROUGHAM, in reply to a question which he had put yesterday, that he had ascertained that the income tax collected during the half-year, amounted to £2,455,000. The tax had not, however, been collected in many places; and it was, therefore, impossible that any accurate estimate could be formed of its amount for the year.

VOTE OF THANKS TO LORD ASHBURTON.

Lord BROUGHAM rose to propose his promised vote of thanks to Lord ASHBURTON for the manner in which he had brought to a successful termination the negotiations with the United States.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Earl of ABERDEEN, Lord COLEBROOK, Lord DENNIS, supported the motion, which was resisted by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Lord CAMPBELL, and carried without a division.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

Lord DUNCASTER was introduced by Mr. Hodson Hinde and Sir Thomas Fremantle, and took the oaths and his seat for Durban City.

Numerous petitions were presented against the educational clauses in the Factory Bill, which the petitioners deprecate, as inconsistent with the principles of religious liberty.

CORN-LAWS.

Mr. BROTHERTON presented a petition agreed to at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Salford, presided over by the burgess and authorities of the place, complaining of the present depressed state of trade, attributing it to the iniquitous and unjust operation of the Corn-laws, and praying for their total and immediate repeal. The hon. member presented four other petitions from various places in Lancashire, to the same effect.

General MORRISON presented a petition against the corn and provision laws.

Mr. CLIVE presented a petition from the Protestant Dissenters of Warrington, praying for a total repeal of the Corn-laws.

Mr. DARDY presented petitions from several places in the county of Sussex, praying the House to take the Corn-laws into their serious consideration.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

On the motion of Dr. BOWRING, the usual quarterly returns of the amount of stamp duty paid by the various newspapers, was ordered.

The Order of the Day for going into Committee on the Factory Bill was read, for the purpose of postponement. The Bill was ordered to be committed on the 1st of May.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to put a question to Sir Robert PEEL, and hoped he would state what measure he was about to introduce for the purpose of repairing the present state of the public business.

Sir ROBERT PEEL was sure that the public was aware that, in consequence of the great depression of last year—the income tax was a very considerable sum for the Government to lay any financial statement before the House until it was ascertained what would be the productiveness of that impost. It would, therefore, be impossible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to anticipate the usual period for the financial statement; but very early after Easter he would be able to state to the House what were the views of the Government on the subject of finance. With respect to the state of negotiations for commercial treaties, he need not state to the House the difficulties, the prejudices, the jealousies, they had to contend with. The difficulties of negotiating treaties were not confined to the negotiations with the French Government. The French, in their speech of the 18th of April, spoke of a reciprocal government had rather than the English. With respect to articles of luxury it was very natural to desire that we should strive to get corresponding advantages when we admitted them; but he would not recommend that we should pursue too far in demanding reciprocal advantages, but that we should pursue our own policy without any reference to that of other Governments.

Mr. LAROCHEIRE expressed a hope that the Government would at no distant time state to the House in what state of progress were there commercial treaties. The most large and liberal offers had been made to France by the late Government, but in the case of the French and of Portugal, the delay was attributed to the prejudices of the people that they had no right to be made to, for the people could not be persuaded but that in a commercial treaty the advantages must be all on the side of England, and the disadvantages upon theirs. If France had accepted the offers which were made to her, a treaty would have been formed, advantageous, certainly, to both countries, but far more so to France than to England. He was most anxious that the duty on such articles as sugar and coffee should be reduced. He was fearful that the right hon. gentleman opposite did not intend to adhere to those principles which he had proposed last year.

Sir R. PEEL said he would sit at the present moment only make one observation, and that was, that he made no declaration which could be construed differently from what he said last year.

Mr. HUME said, if the right hon. baronet did not reduce the expenditure on four millions, he would find his deficiency in an amount of £1,000,000. Why, where was the difference? In 1852, his predecessor had reduced the expenditure from four millions, and where was the deficiency in reducing it three or four millions more? (Hear, and a laugh.) He thought the right hon. baronet might safely make a reduction in the army and navy estimates, and he hoped he would do so. For the last ten years there had been an addition to the amount of the national debt, and he thought that the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty’s Government ought to have been able to cause a diminution with regard to the other subject of commercial treaties. He thought the country would be better without them.

The conversation then dropped, when the House, upon the motion of Sir G. GLADSTONE, adjourned to Committee of Supply.

A great deal of desultory conversation took place as to various money votes, and the estimates for the Irish National Education system, and for the British Museum (comprising several votes), were agreed to, as were some others; after which the House resumed, and the other orders were disposed of, one being leave to Sir GEORGE GREY to bring in a bill to apply certain charitable trusts to the purposes of education.—Adjourned.

STAMP DUTIES ON LEGACIES, &c.—A parliamentary paper just published, shows that for the year ending the 5th of January, 1843, the total amount of duty paid for legacies, probates, and administrations, was—in England and Wales, £2,001,923 15s. 8d.; in Scotland, £150,213 11s. 2d.; in Ireland, £114,923 15s. 6d.; total, £2,367,105 14s. 4d. Duties received since 1707—in England, £59,643,420 6s. 4d.; in Scotland, £3,287,910 10s. 8d.; in Ireland £1,064,803 8s. 9d. Total duties received since the year 1707 £2,404,390 19s. 4d.

The *Courrier Francais* states that arrangements are being made to establish night telegraphs between Paris and Marseilles, and between Paris and the Belgian frontier.

The profit to the Bank of England for bank notes which have been lost or destroyed, from the year 1,694 to the present year (150 years), is stated to be £500,000.

Mr. Mordan, the inventor of the patent pencil-case, died very suddenly at an early hour on Monday morning of apoplexy, after only an hour’s illness. He had been previously in perfect health.

HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS
OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

CHAPTER II.

We have seen that the delegates from all parts of the kingdom who were assembled at the Banquet in Manchester proceeded to London. Their first meeting took place on the 4th of February, 1830, in Brown's Hotel, Palace-yard. The attendance was thin, and no business of importance was transacted. Nothing in the proceedings of that day calls for historical remark save two manifestations of character. The first is, that the thinness of the meeting was accounted for by the fact that few of the delegates had arrived in London on that day, Monday, because a great majority had conscientious scruples against travelling on Sunday. This feature in the conduct of the delegates of 1830 is a characteristic of the League of 1843. Perhaps there never was a public question which associated together so many ministers and professors of Christianity as this bread tax-question, not excepting the great causes of Catholic Emancipation and the Abolition of Negro Slavery.

The other manifestation of character at the preliminary meeting was exhibited by Mr. Villiers. Several appointments were made, or proposed, and amongst others, the appointment of a parliamentary advocate, the latter office being offered specially to Mr. Villiers. Proverbially modest, modest to a fault, the honourable gentleman, begged to decline the honour, lest its acceptance might appear invidious as regarded older, and as he was pleased to say, more talented and more experienced members. It is a remarkable fact, that two leading parliamentary advocates of commercial liberation, Mr. Villiers and Mr. Cobden, are singularly deficient, physically and morally, of the quality of *self-estate*.

Parliament was opened on the following day, the 5th of February, the Royal Speech made no allusion to the distress of the country. To the Chartist meetings it alluded, and recommended a firm enforcement of the law. Indeed, so far were the Ministers from proposing or favouring the question of free trade, that they made choice of Mr. George William Wood, the chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to second the address to the Queen in the House of Commons: a gentleman, who, as we saw in our last chapter, used all his official, all his party, all his personal influence to defeat the free-trade resolutions, and Mr. Cobden's petition founded thereon a few weeks previously in the Chamber of Commerce. And now, in seconding the address to the throne, not content with supporting the Government for the mere honour of such a selective distinction, not content to sacrifice his personal opinions to party necessities, he brought forward statements to show that the manufacturing trade was prospering, and that the solemn declaration of the vast body of the merchants and manufacturers, members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in which they foretold all that four years loaded with disaster and distress have since fulfilled, he attempted to show that this solemn declaration was a fallacious artifice. Cozened on one side by the smiles of the Government, vexed on the other at the recent defeat of his personal and party influence in Manchester, he selected figures from various returns, and having stripped them of their truth, dressed them up in a flimsy garb of plausibility, and daringly attempted to pass them on the nation as current and sterling.

Never did monopoly receive such a blow, free commerce such an impulse. The Whigs who had employed this unscrupulous partisan, merely because he was commercially connected, drew upon their Government the scorn of all independent and well-instructed men. They cut off by this miserable manoeuvre all the commercial Liberals, not completely within the radius of Government subjugation; and when they had thus tampered with their own strength, when looking upon their political death-bed, a nation was ready to give a verdict of *celo de se*, when at the last hour they proclaimed their repentance, and promised better conduct if pardoned and preserved; when thus weakened, helpless, and overthrown, they pleaded their own cause as the cause of the nation, they were told, by the man and the party who had grown strong through their weakness—that the nation did not need commercial extension as they proposed to give it—that the nation was not in distress as they alleged it was—that commerce was flourishing, and, at most, distress was only temporary, as they and their friends had often proved.

The falsified figures of George William Wood were adopted by Sir Robert Peel, and when too late to withdraw them, Mr. Wood and his fallen chiefs denied their armoury.

But the assertion of such fictions, at first, was no loss to the cause of free-trade; on the contrary, the time, and manner, and circumstance of their publication; the time, the opening of Parliament; the manner, that of a commercial man full of facts; the circumstance, that of Parliament being surrounded with delegates from all parts of the kingdom to prove that trade was decaying; all these did good, and, as already said, never did monopoly receive such a blow—the hope of free-commerce such an impulse.

On the 6th of February, the day succeeding the speeches on the address, the delegates met in great numbers at Brown's Hotel, and the assertions in Parliament of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce were the main topics of discussion.

Mr. John Benjamin Smith was in the chair. He adverted to the notice of motion which Mr. Villiers had given in Parliament on the previous evening, which was in the following words:—“That, on the 19th instant, I will move that the House do receive evidence, at the bar in support of the prayer of certain petitions for a total repeal of all the laws restricting the importation of foreign corn.” And Mr. Smith went on to say, that “He could not refrain from expressing his astonishment at the speech of the seconder of the address, Mr. Wood. Sir Robert Peel had ironically congratulated the honourable gentleman on having made out a most triumphant case against the repeal of the Corn-laws; and he (the Chairman) was rejoiced to see Mr. Villiers rise and protest against the delusive and fallacious statements of the member for Kendal.” Mr. Smith, followed by Mr. Grey, the Mayor of Stockport, Mr. Ashworth of Bolton, Mr. Rawson of Manchester, Mr. Johnson of Glasgow, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Joseph Sturge of Birmingham, Mr. Weir of Glasgow, Mr. Finch, M.P., Dr. Bowring, and others, went into many details, and fully proved the errors of Mr. Wood.

Mr. Villiers, who was also present, said, “There appeared to be a great deal of ignorance in the House of Commons on the subject of the Corn-laws, and he thought it would be worth while if some gentleman were to take the trouble of drawing up a few statements and facts, so that they might be published in the form of tracts, and distributed among members.”

This suggestion was at once acted on, and the issue of those tracts was begun which has since extended to every elector of the kingdom.

On the 7th, another meeting of the delegates was held. The business transacted related principally to the appointment of a deputation to wait on Lord Melbourne, and to the propriety of petitioning to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons by counsel. On the latter point some discussion arose as to the probability of the prayer of the petition being granted, when Mr. Ewart made the following observation:—“In 1808 a motion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Alderman Poole for leave to be heard by counsel at the bar against the celebrated ‘Orders in Council.’ No opposition was offered. Lord Brougham, who was not at that time in Parliament, appeared as counsel for the

petitioners—opened his case clearly and explicitly—and the first witness he called would be also the first witness whom (Mr. Ewart) would call on the present occasion, an extensive manufacturer in Manchester, Mr. George William Wood;” to which observation the laughter and cheers of Mr. Ewart's auditors was the ready and appropriate response.

On the 8th, delegates again met, attended by several members of parliament. Some good speeches were made, but the chief business done was the issuing of a series of questions to persons in all parts of the kingdom, requesting answers on the various subjects connected with the Corn-laws. These queries were twenty in number, and were signed by Dr. Bowring.

Various other meetings were held almost every day, which were attended by all the members of parliament favourable to the delegates, and amongst them, by Mr. George William Wood.

On the 18th, LORD BROUGHAM with all the power of his comprehensive mind and eloquent tongue, brought the subject of the Corn-laws under discussion in the House of Lords. He was opposed alike by the Whig Government and the Tories, by Lord Melbourne on one hand, and the Duke of Wellington on the other; on both of whom and their supporters, he retaliated with his characteristic bitterness.

Next day at a meeting of the delegates, Mr. COBDEN suggested, that a vote of thanks be passed to Lord Brougham for his speech. A discussion ensued; some urging that they should not be committed to his Lordship's statement of the case, especially as he had brought forward the subject unsolicited by them, and at best it was but partial. Whereupon Mr. BAINES said, that “Having had the pleasure of hearing the speech of Lord Brougham, he must declare that a more magnificent oration he had never heard,—a speech containing more strength of reasoning, and more acquaintance with details he had never heard;” and proceeded to express his surprise that any one should think differently. It was to this replied, that if Lord Brougham had communicated to the delegates his intention of bringing on the subject, they would have furnished him with many facts which he was not in possession of, and that if a vote of thanks was to be given, it must state that his speech was *voluntary*, not solicited. Ultimately the motion was carried thus:—“That the thanks of the delegates be given to Lord Brougham for his unsolicited, admirable, unanswered, and unanswerable speech last night.”

Next day (19th), Mr. VILLIERS brought forward his motion in the House of Commons, in an able speech, not comprehending so much of the main question, as the argument that the petitioners should be heard at the bar of the House. He was ably supported by Mr. Strutt, of Derby; Mr. Mark Phillips, Mr. Ward, Mr. Thornley, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Poulett Thomson, Mr. Hindley, Mr. Brotherton, and Sir Hesketh Fleetwood; and opposed by Lord Howick, Mr. Pryme, Mr. Worsley, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Cayle, Lord Stanley, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel. The motion was lost by a majority of 189, there being 172 for, and 361 against it.

Next day (the 20th) Mr. COBDEN proposed, at a meeting of the delegates, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Villiers for his able and eloquent speech; which being seconded by Mr. Johnson of Glasgow, was carried by acclamation.

On the 21st the delegates met, and Mr. Cobden read a long report of their proceedings, embodying what they had done since their arrival in London. What the evidence was they had collected, and what the opinions they had deduced. He followed it up with an exposition of his opinions, in which he said the delegates from the chief towns of the kingdom had been lightly spoken of, and lightly treated in the Houses of Parliament, but they must still persevere. Did not history tell them of the towns united in the Hanseatic League, and also what those towns united for—to put down the feudal plunderers? Why should not we have a League of the towns?—(Cries of “An Anti-Corn-law League.”) Yes, a *National Anti-Corn-law League*—(loud cheering)—and the result would be the same that emancipated and glorified the Hause Towns.

From this incidental allusion to history did the name of this great movement, which advances so fast to the liberation of commerce, arise.

ANTI-CORN-LAW MOVEMENT.

Mr. COBDEN, destitute of the personal exterior that ministered so much to the oratory of Chatham, Burke, and Fox, has one of the least impassioned styles. He is earnest, but not intense—simple as childhood, but never dull—straightforward, but never vulgar; he abounds in the *argumentum ad hominem et ex concessu*, but he is never vituperative—never subtle, but always acute—at no time profound, but always sagacious—more brilliant than any, except O'Connell, but never worsted in the parry—inhæstutable in quotation of well-proved facts, which appeal to the common judge in every man's bosom, and indomitably true to their legitimate induction. He derives none of his power from the influence of the landlord, or from great property acquired by trade. With such a lack of what has always been thought indispensable to party success, Mr. Cobden has yet risen, in two or three sessions, to contest the championship with the Premier experienced in parliamentary tactics for thirty years, and he represents more fairly the sentiments of a larger number of her Majesty's subjects than, perhaps, any other member of Parliament.

Seven bishops, right reverend fathers in God, opposed Lord Montague's motion on the Corn-laws.

The petition from Dundee to both Houses of Parliament, for a total and immediate abolition of the corn and provision laws, has received about 10,000 signatures of all classes of the community. The document will be forthwith transmitted for presentation. The petition lately adopted at Lichfield is in the course of signature.

A FARMER'S OPINION OF THE CORN-LAWS.—Mr. W. Rothwell, a farmer at Winwick, in a review of the corn laws since 1833, in the March number of the *Farmer's Magazine*, contends that they have been positively injurious to both farmers and labourers. At the conclusion of the article he thus writes: “I ground my objections to any corn laws, principally, that they lead to everlasting uncertainty in the affairs of almost every class, by raising or depressing their expectations above or below par, and lead to everlasting agitation and ill-feeling between the different classes which ought to go hand in hand together. Through them, men's minds are always in an unsettled state. Repeat them, and we shall soon know what we are all about. We could not be worse than we are. If we have a fixed duty, let it be a low one, of about 4s. a quarter, for the purpose of revenue.”

FOOD—AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a letter from Emma Alderson, sister of Mary Howitt, from the United States, dated East Bethlehem, Washington County, 2d month, 1843:—“Things are at present in a very depressed state, from the almost unparalleled lowness of produce, so that the farmer can make little or nothing by his articles. If he is not in debt, and able to carry on without much outlay, he may do well; but if money is necessary, he may be, and soon is, involved in difficulties. To the man that has money to spend and to the poor man, these are favourable circumstances; we can live inconceivably cheap: to-day we have bought fine beef at two cents, a pound, butter is from five to six, eggs rather less than two for a cent, turkeys twenty-five cents, flour from eighteen to twenty pounds for our English shilling, and sugar, tea, and coffee, are all very low. . . . When I see the teeming abundance of this fruitful country, where food is a complete drug, and think of the

thousands pining for want in England, how do I long, I may say pray, that He who regardeth the cry of the poor may, in his compassion and tender mercy, so influence the hearts of the rulers, that the two countries might be a mutual blessing. The manufactures of England would be a great advantage here, and the surplus produce of America would fill the houses of the poor with you with abundant comfort.”—*Keene's Bath Journal*.

CARLISLE.—The petition to the Commons House of Parliament for the total and immediate repeal of the corn law has received, up to the present time, 4,189 signatures, care having been taken to exclude the signatures of youths under eighteen years of age.

THE WESTMINSTER CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—On Wednesday night the members of the Westminster Central Committee assembled at the offices of the Anti-Corn-law League, to take steps for the purpose of raising funds towards assisting the League in exertions to obtain a total repeal of the corn-laws. The committee was numerously attended, and several gentlemen offered themselves as canvassers for the various parishes in which they resided, when the parishes of St. Paul, Covent-garden; St. Ann, Soho; St. Clement Danes; St. Mary-le-Strand, and the Savoy, were appointed to be immediately canvassed. The committee of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, which was appointed at a vestry meeting held upon the question of the corn-laws, for £43, and £50 had been previously sent in from St. James's, Westminster, making, in addition to other sums received by Mr. Pouncey, the treasurer, above £100 paid into his hands from the different parishes in the city of Westminster.

MR. VILLIERS'S MOTION.—Of this we may be assured, that whatever be the result of the *division*, the result of the *discussion* will be most favourable to the progress of our cause. *Discussion*, indeed, is a term which ought scarcely to be used, for argument is not likely to be attempted against us, since each foundation for it has successively been cut from under our adversaries. From their own mouths can we convict them of treason against the welfare of the nation, and they may be assured due justice shall be done to their demerits. The people at large, moreover, will see the glaring inconsistency which admits the truth of our principles, but refuses to put them into practice, which talks free trade but acts restriction, and, while it affects the character of philanthropy, postures to the temporary selfishness of the few the permanent interests of the many. The conversion of several of the most influential fixed-duty men will be a remarkable symptom of the times; and the debate in general will, we doubt not, add many new proofs to those already noted of the rapid progress which repeal has made, a progress unrivalled in the same space of time by any other public movement. What those of the Whigs may do, who have hitherto stood aloof from the cause of total and immediate repeal, we need not now conjecture, though certain rumours which have reached us promise an addition to our adherents. One thing is certain. Our course is plain. It is an open, an honest, and a manly one; nay, it is the only course deserving of such epithets. We are the advocates of total and immediate repeal. This alone can save England, and we will not be content with less.”—*Anti-Corn-law Circular*.

NORWICH.—On Friday evening a meeting of the friends of free trade was held in St. Andrew's Hall, to hear addresses from R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., Colonel Thompson, and R. Moore, Esq., when that magnificent building was crowded in every part, the body being filled with electors and working men, whilst upon the orchestra were some of the leading Liberals of the borough. The termination of the proceedings witnessed the of late rare occurrence in Norwich, of an enthusiastic and unanimous expression of opinion. Attempts were made at the commencement by those old offenders, the Chartists, led on by a man from London, who gave his name as Mantz, or some such unknown monosyllable, but it was put down instantly by the meeting, who evidently came to be interested and instructed upon this subject. A far more important meeting has, however, been held this morning in the same place, comprising a large body of farmers and agriculturists, generally from the neighbourhood; in fact, whether as respects the movement of the Anti-Corn-law League, or the political interests of this country, this morning's meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, is the most important occurrence that has taken place for many a day. The experiment has been fairly tried of summoning a gathering of farmers, to hear an Anti-Corn-law advocate, and it has been completely successful. I understand that it was determined upon, at the instance of Mr. Cobden, who, in answer to an invitation from the Norwich Anti-Corn-law Association, made it a condition of his paying them a visit, that they should provide him with an audience of farmers. Placards and circulars, inviting the agriculturists to meet him, and a deputation from the League, were consequently sent into all the neighbouring districts twenty miles round Norwich, and the hour fixed was ten o'clock on a market-day, to suit their convenience. The hall was provided with seats, and by the time of taking the chair, there were about 1,200 persons present, a large proportion of them farmers. The proceedings were much enlivened towards the close by Mr. Lemon, the chairman of the committee for erecting a monument to the late Earl of Leicester, who accepted Mr. Cobden's challenge, thrown out at the beginning of his address to the meeting to all present, to put questions to him at the termination of the speeches. Mr. Lemon's questions elicited from the honourable member for Stockport some explanations, which proved the most interesting and satisfactory of the whole of his elucidations. Even Mr. Lemon's friends confessed that the replies were satisfactory, and that gentleman, on taking his departure, which he did before the close of the meeting, shook hands with the members of the deputation, amidst the applause of the meeting. The deep interest that was felt in the whole proceedings may be understood by the fact, that the entire meeting remained in the hall till nearly three o'clock, unindifferently apparently of the market and the dinner-hour. The whole affair went off to perfection; the speakers were happily blended. Mr. Cobden's argumentative statement was followed by Colonel Thompson's quaint and quiet illustrations, and the audience were warmed up at the close by an appeal to the feelings by Mr. Moore, which drew tears from the eyes of many a weather-beaten face. I must not omit to add an incident which is regarded as of very great importance here; the vote of thanks to the deputation, which was moved by Capt. Fitzroy, was seconded by Mr. Joseph John Gurney, a man of local weight in the borough, as an extensive banker, and whose high standing in the Society of Friends, and general influence in the religious world, make his adhesion to the cause of corn-law repeal of the utmost importance. Judging from this day's meeting I should be disposed to say that the League has succeeded in making a lodgment amongst the farmers.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

The fourth weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League took place on Wednesday evening, in Drury-lane Theatre.

The attendance of the people was fully as great as on the preceding occasions. There were as many ladies in the circles as we have before witnessed, and the respectability of the audience, and the uninterrupted attention paid to the several speakers, were strong evidences that the League was working quietly, but effectively—a conviction on the public mind that these meetings were of higher concernment than those which usually attract crowded assemblies in this metropolis.

The gentlemen whom we observed on the platform were—Honourable Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., T. Milner Gibson, Esq.

M.P., Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., John Lewis Ricardo, Esq., M.P., Captain Plumridge, M.P., Henry Metcalf, Esq., M.P., Joshua Schafelde, Esq., M.P., Robert Holland, Esq., M.P., Dr. John Bowring, M.P., William Harvey, Esq., M.P., A. Prentice, Esq., ditto; R. R. Moore, Esq., ditto; Andrew Hall, Esq., ditto; L. Heyworth, Esq., Liverpool; — Mylne, Esq., barrister; Jacob Tweddle, Esq., Healey-hall, Rochdale; Stephen Leach, Esq., of the same; R. L. Turcealde, Esq., London; Charles De la Pryme, Esq., Henry Ashworth, Esq., Bolton; J. B. Scott, Esq., Manchester; William Chadwick, Esq., ditto; H. White, Esq., Captain Ridout, George Ridout, Esq., John Hunter, Esq., John Heath, Esq., Captain Macdonald, G. B. Hall, Esq., Jellinger Symons, Esq., John Evans, Esq., W. Bertram Evans, Esq., E. Edwards, Esq., Sir W. Owen, Bart., Sir John Scott, Ll. James Coppeck, Esq., Summers Harford, Esq., John McLeod, Esq., John A. Choume, Esq., J. Donkin, Esq., the Rev. A. W. J. Fox, Dr. Price, Dr. Cooke Taylor, J. Goulston, Esq., J. Lindley, Esq., Dr. Sheridan, Admiral Dundas, J. Holland, Esq., James Wilson, Esq., J. Lester, Esq., D. E. Austin, Esq., Sir William Baynes, John Graves, Esq., James Pattison, Esq., Samuel Amory, Esq., — Nevill, Esq., Dr. Jenkyn, Rev. Dr. Harton, P. A. Taylor, Esq., — Strike, Esq., W. Sharp, Esq., of Southampton; J. C. Sharp, Esq., ditto; William Lankester, Esq., ditto; William Tracy, R.N., ditto; Joseph Jordan, Esq., ditto; William Betts, Esq., ditto; Captain Baxter, R.N.; E. Baxter, Esq., T. Wynn, Esq., of Wolverhampton; Ballie Smith, of Stirlingshire; Duncan McLaren, Esq., of Edinburgh; Culling Smith, Esq.

The meeting was well addressed by the Chairman (Geo. Wilson, M.P.); Mr. Hume, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. T. M. Gibson, M.P.; and Mr. J. Bright, of Rochdale. The next meeting of the League will also be held in Drury-lane Theatre.

METROPOLITAN.

— Mr. Pemberton is to have the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster for Chancellor. The Hon. J. Talbot, son of the Earl Talbot, is to succeed Mr. Pemberton as Attorney-General to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Tuesday, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the remainder of the houses on the east side of Castle-street, Leicester-square, were disposed of by auction, for the purpose of forming the new street which is to lead from Coventry-street to Long Acre. On

Thursday last, Old Slaughter's Coffee-house, in St. Martin's-lane, with several houses in Great Newport-street, were also sold in a similar way. The commissioners have purchased several houses on the south side of Cranbourn-alley, which are to be removed.

— A new hospital, on an extensive scale, is about to be erected in the Marylebone and Paddington district.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., M.P., arrived at his mansion, in Berkeley-square, late on Sunday night, from Paris, where he made a brief sojourn on his way to Italy this country.

COPYRIGHT ACT.—Saturday being the 1st of April, one of the most important enactments ever passed by the Legislature came into operation. We allude to the Copyright and Customs' Act for the protection of English literature, by the prohibition of the importation of the foreign editions of English works under any pretext whatever, and thus the extensive system of piracy and smuggling which has for so many years been carried on with impunity, to the prejudice of the author, bookseller, and, in fact, every artisan engaged in the issuing of works from the press, will be prevented.

Under this statute it is illegal for any person who may purchase reprint copies of English works on the Continent to introduce them into this country; and any bookseller is liable to a heavy fine if any of these foreign editions are found in his possession, being exposed for sale. It is understood that the leading publishing firms are determined to do all in their power to support the law and to enforce the penalties.

The united delegation from the London Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Missionary Society waited upon Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen, on Saturday, at the Foreign Office, on the recent assumption of French sovereignty in the island of Tahiti, and the general interests of Protestant Christian missions in the islands of the South Seas. The delegation consisted of the Rev. Dr. Bunting, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, the Rev. Dr. Alder, the Rev. Dr. Morison, the Rev. John Scott, the Rev. E. Hoole, Mr. Thomas Farmer, Mr. Thomas M. Coombs, and the Rev. John Beauchamp, and the Rev. Arthur Tedman, secretaries.

NELSON'S STATUE.—A casting of one of the volutes for Nelson's monument, Trafalgar-square, took place on Saturday afternoon at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and narrowly escaped being a failure, not from any want of judgment in the plan adopted by Mr. Clark, the artist to whom the making of the ornaments of the column has been entrusted, but to an unforeseen accident, the back of the furnace having given way when the metal was nearly in its complete state of fusion, which caused about from 700 to 800lb. of the heating metal to fall amongst the coals and ashes. Fortunately Mr. Clark had added a larger quantity of metal to the furnace in the first instance, and immediately on the accident taking place, attempted the casting, and succeeded perfectly in filling his mould with the aid of about 20lb. of metal, which was fortunately in a fluid state in another part of the foundry. The casting was taken out on Wednesday, to ascertain that it was perfect, and a more beautiful and perfect piece of workmanship in all its parts could not have been made under the most favourable circumstances. The quantity of metal in the volute is as near as possible to the weight calculated, upon being from 10 to 11 cwt.

— We understand that Lady Sale's Journal of Events in Afghanistan has been confided for publication to Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, and that it will appear in the course of next week.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Tuesday, a special court of the proprietors of this corporation was held at the Bank of England, for the purpose of electing a governor and deputy-governor for the year ensuing, pursuant to the terms of the charter. The ballot commenced at ten o'clock, and continued till four, when the scrutineers, Messrs. Sutton and others, declared William Cotton, Esq., and B. Heath, Esq., to have been duly elected, the first as governor, and the second as deputy-governor, for the year ensuing. The usual oaths having been administered, the court adjourned. The house of directors were duly elected without opposition, on Wednesday.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Last night's *Gazette* announces that Sir H. Pottinger has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hong-kong, and that Wordsworth has been appointed Poet Laureate.

PROCLAMATIONS OF OUTLAWRY.—On Thursday, in the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, Mr. Hemp, an officer of the sheriffs of Middlesex, proclaimed the following outlaws:—Charles Henson, George de la Poer Beresford, John Molly, Morgan Smith, Henry Addison, William George Smith, Augustus Villiers, Frederick Farquharson, Thomas Huring, Henry Sapwell, —Soly, John Samuel Manning, William Egan, Frederick William Franklin, and Samuel Nugent.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—On Wednesday a meeting of the senate of the University of London was held at Somerset House, for the purpose of electing examiners and professors in the subjects required of candidates in arts, medicines, and laws. It was Chancellor, the Earl of Burlington, occupied the chair. It was staled, that, since the last annual meeting, the University had lost one of its most efficient examiners, the Rev. R. Murphy, M.A.

After a lengthened investigation of the testimonials of the respective candidates, the following gentlemen were appointed for the ensuing year:—In Classics, T. B. Burcham, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, G. B. Jerrard, Esq., M.A., and the Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the East India College, Hailbury, vice the Rev. R. Murphy; in Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, the Rev. Henry Alford, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and T. B. Burcham, Esq., M.A.; in Chemistry, Professor Daniell, the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New Testament, and Scripture History, the Rev. W. Drake, M.A., and the Rev. T. Stone, M.A.; in the French Language, C. J. Delfife, Esq., of King's College; in the German Language, Dr. Biallobotzky; Laws and Jurisprudence, Professor Graves, F.R.S.; Medicine, Alexander Tweedie, Esq., F.R.S.; Anatomy and Physiology, Professor Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S.; Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, Professor T. Rymer Jones; Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, Edward Rigby, Esq., M.D.; Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Jonathan Pereira, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. It was announced that the next examination for the degree of Masters of Arts will take place on May 1, and for the degree of Bachelor and Doctor Laws in October.

THE ROYAL MINT.—For the last week the *employees* at the Royal Mint have been extremely busy in striking a considerable amount both of gold and silver coinage, for the Bank of England, the payment of the April dividends commencing to-day in the Rotunda, and also at the South Sea House. The quantity of bullion at the Bank is nearly £12,000,000 sterling, which is a larger amount than for many years past. The long-talked-of new half-penny coinage is, after all, not to be issued, at least this year; but a new coinage of penny pieces, halfpence, and farthings will be struck shortly, as there is a general deficiency of copper currency not only in the metropolis but in the large manufacturing and agricultural districts.

NEW SOVEREIGN WEIGHT.—The Governor of the Bank of England has invented a machine for weighing sovereigns and separating the light ones from those of standard weight. The machine is so delicate that it detected with precision a variation of a twelve thousand two hundred and fiftieth part of the weight of a sovereign. The coins are placed in a tube or hopper, from whence they are carried on to a small platform which is suspended over a delicately-poised beam, to the other end of which is appended the standard Mint weight. On setting the machine at work, a sovereign is placed upon the platform, and if it is full weight, a small tongue advances and strikes it off into a till appointed to receive it; but if it is light the platform sinks and brings it within the reach of another tongue at a lower level, which advances at right angles to the former tongue, and pushes the coin into another till; other coins succeed in rapid rotation, so that the machine can weigh and sort 10,000 sovereigns in six hours; while an expert tanner can at the utmost only weigh between 300 or 400 coins by hand scales in the same time, and even then the optic nerve by incessant straining becomes fatigued, and errors occur.

LINCOLN'S INN.—The building for the new dining-hall and library is about to be commenced forthwith on a site at the south-west angle of the garden, so that its west front, or side, will come upon the terrace overlooking Lincoln's Inn Fields, and its south front, or that of the hall, will be towards "New-square." The style adopted by the architect (Mr. Hardwick) is that of the latest Tudor, previous to the corruptions introduced into it by what is called Elizabethan: and will, therefore, resemble that of the older parts of Hampton Court. The materials, also, will be similar; viz., red brick, interlayered with dark glazed bricks, and with stone quoins and dressings; thereby producing both a good and characteristic effect as to colour, very greatly superior to that attending the mixture of either white or yellow brick with stone. The general plan of the building will run north and south, but not in a formal, unbroken line; for the library at the north end will be placed transversely to the hall and other parts, in the direction of east and west, with an oriel and gable in each of those fronts, and three windows towards the north. The dimensions of this apartment will be 80 ft. by 40 ft., and 48 ft. high; those of the dining-hall 120 ft. by 45 ft., and 54 ft. high; and both will have open timber roofs, with carved beams, &c. Between these two principal portions of the general plan there will be an intermediate one, consisting of a corridor of communication, on the east side of which will be a council-room, and on the west a drawing-room, or bachelors' room. Thus there will be a good deal of contrast and play in the exterior, and also of variety of outline, owing to differences as to height in the roof and to the gables being turned in different directions. That over the south end of the hall will be flanked by two turrets, between which will be a single large window of "perpendicular" character. There can be no doubt that the whole will be a very great improvement, and will help to redeem the architectural credit of Lincoln's Inn, although it is also likely to render the modern "gothicizings" in some of the buildings there still more offensive than they are at present.—*Art Union.*

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—On the west bank of the Serpentine, nearly the whole water frontage has been converted into two magnificent beds for flowering trees and shrubs, the rhododendrons, kalmias, azaleas (150 varieties), magnolias, &c. Messrs. Loddisley have just put in 600 named varieties, so that Lord Lincoln seems determined that these grounds shall be real gardens, and deserve the name of Kensington Gardens.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a grand dinner to Sir R. Peel and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers, and also to a numerous company, embracing persons of all shades of politics. He has issued cards for another sumptuous banquet on Wednesday next, the 12th inst. The party will comprise several of the leading members of the nobility, Lord John Russell, and a large number of the noble lord's political adherents. The number of invitations is, we understand, confined to 140.

THE LATE DR. ROBERT SOUTHEY.—The library of this distinguished man is consigned to the charge of Leigh Sotheby for public sale, and will speedily be brought to London. The collection, inasmuch as very many of the books bear internal evidence of their constant use by the late Poet Laureate, will no doubt create considerable interest. Dr. Southey was ardently fond of Spanish literature, in which his library, we believe, is particularly rich. He has left personal property amounting to about £2,000. By his will, dated the 26th of August, 1839, he bequeathed to his wife all the personal property possessed by her previously to their marriage, together with the interest of the sum of £2,000, during her life. The residue of his property, including the above, 2,000, he has bequeathed to his four children, Charles Cathbert Southey, Edith Mary Waring, Bertha Hill, and Katherine Southey, equally, and in case of the death of any of them before the testator, their share is to be divided amongst their children (if any). The executors named are Henry Heribert Southey, M.D., of Harley-street, and Harry Taylor, Esq., of the Colonial-office.

THE TUNNEL.—We have been favoured with a view of some very beautiful plates, struck in honour of the completion of the Thames Tunnel, on one side bearing a faithful and admirably executed likeness of Sir Isambard Brunel, and on the other a view of the stupendous undertaking itself. They are published by Mr. Griffin, the eminent jeweller of 28, Change Alley, Cornhill, and reflects great credit on his taste and liberality.

THE PROVINCES.

BROUGHAM HALL.—A gentleman of the name of Bird, who claims to be a descendant of the owners of Brougham Hall and the annexed estates, has come forward with the offer of a leasehold with the noble lord, and on Tuesday last procured with his master's assent to take the goods of one of the tenants.—*Kendal Mercury.*

THE TUNNEL.—On Tuesday week a slight collision took place between the London Mail Train and the Sheffield train; the Sheffield one running into the other, and breaking two of the carriages. Happily, no person was in the carriages which were broken, but we understand that Prince George of Cambridge, and Feargus O'Connor, Esq., were in one of the first-class carriages of the London train at the time, but sufficiently far from the point of collision to suffer no injury.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING FEAT.—For the past week the shooting won't have been equal to the extraordinary announcement of a person being killed to hit 495 penny pieces out of 500 shots. The event came off on Thursday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Day's cricket ground, in the presence of a numerous company assembled to witness this novel feat, when Mr. Hurst (a well-known shot) shot at 500, and hit every piece; thus winning the wager, and performing one of the most unequalled feats on record. He shot from three guns, and although it took him five hours and ten minutes to accomplish it, being at the rate of 100 shots per hour, he did not appear in the least fatigued.—*Salopian Journal.*

CORNISH STEAM ENGINES.—By far the largest engine ever constructed is now in course of manufacture at Harvey and Co.'s foundry, Hayle. The piston-rod, which was forged last week, is 19 feet long, 13 inches diameter in the middle, and 16 inches in the cone, and weighs three tons 16 cwt. It will work in an 80-inch cylinder, which will stand in the middle of another cylinder of 144 inches diameter. Five other piston rods will work between the inner and the outer cylinders. The 80-inch cylinder was cast last week, and the large one will be cast soon. The pumps are to be 64 inches in diameter, and 100 ft. long, which may afford some idea of the size and power of the engine. It is intended for driving a large pumping-engine at Holland.—*Falmouth Packet.*

LONDON, to form a harbour at the north of the sea-wall, for which there are great natural facilities. In the event of this being practicable, it is proposed to form a railway thence to Exeter, keeping the shore level to Exeter.—*Falmouth Packet.*

THE EXECUTION AT LINCOLN.—The wretched man who was tried under the *alias* of Thomas Johnson, for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Evison, of Croft, near Wainfleet, and executed on Friday week, appears as far as the mystery that enveloped the凶杀案 has been ascertained to be the result of a long course of madness and crime. From the time of his condemnation to the night preceding his execution he was exceedingly reserved, though the hardness of his character had gradually softened down as the day of his death approached. At the time for retiring to rest on Thursday night (the last day but one of his life), the governor of the prison, Mr. Nicholson, took some coffee to Johnson, who then asked to be permitted to stay up half an hour longer, and stated that he had a communication to make; the request was of course granted, and the convict voluntarily stated to the governor that his name was Upson; that he was a native of Tatsfield, that he entered the house of a spinster, about ten o'clock, and after striking a light from a pocket match, lighted a candle, and tied Ann Fairweather for that he imagined Mrs. Evison died from fright, and was not smothered, as was stated. This, it will be seen, substantially agrees with the evidence on the trial. There were strong reasons for supposing that there was an accomplice in a person named "Yorker" (supposed to be an assumed name), who had been in the lodging-house at Wainfleet with the prisoner. From the confession it would seem that that person had nothing whatever to do with the crime, as the prisoner asserted that Yorker, whose father lived at a village near Lincoln, had only been with him during three days, for four hours each day. It would appear that Yorker, who has not since been heard of, called at the house on the Friday, and that the criminal received a blow on the head Yorker a halfpenny. The confession was subsequently repeated in the presence of the chaplain and the governor, and the criminal expressed his aversion that his friends should know his deplorable end. The execution took place at noon on Friday, in the presence of thousands of spectators. A more numerous gathering of people has seldom been witnessed in Lincoln; many came from very distant parts of the country. On passing over the barrow the criminal trembled exceedingly, but seemed平静 and resigned. He was assisted over the ground, and up the steps to "Cob's Hall," and a lighted pocket match, lighted a candle, and tied Ann Fairweather for that he imagined Mrs. Evison was upon me." As Great Tom struck the first stroke of 12, the bolt was drawn, and after a short and violent struggle, all was over. The body having hung until one, was then taken down, and on the next day was interred within the Norman keep.—*Stamford Mercury.*

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—A man who is now confined in the New Bailey prison for desertion from the army, recently discovered to be her to a property worth £10,000,000. Applications have been made to the government to release him from his confinement, and to have his discharge arrived on Thursday, when he was set at liberty. His name is John Flitcroft, and he enlisted early in life into the Royal Horse Artillery. His discharge was bought for him many years ago, but he enlisted again, and had served till within twenty-one days of the period entitling him to his discharge, when some comrades having been paid off at Greenwich, where his troop was then lying, he got into company with them, and absconded, and remained in the service till his quarters till his name appeared in the *Hus and Cry* as a deserter. Shrinking from the consequences of his indiscretion, he then came down to Manchester, under the name of Smith, and has been in Manchester six years, living part of the time in the barracks, as an officer's servant, without the fact of his being a deserter having transpired till about three weeks ago, when he was taken and committed to gaol. The property was left by a grandfather, we understand, and a chancery suit respecting it terminated about a year ago in his favour. A cousin then set off in search of him; and though his journey was undertaken with such extraordinary adventures as to pass through Great Britain, who voyaged to America, and there it was a long and tedious one, and he travelled to almost every part of the three kingdoms in vain. He traced him to Manchester several times; but there the scent always failed, owing, no doubt, to the change of name. He was found at length through advertisements which appeared in the Manchester newspapers. He is a man very humble in his manners, and of little education; but an anecdote was told us, in connexion with his liberation from prison, which smacks a little of aristocratic feeling. On being led from his cell into the prison wardrobe, the turnkey handed over to him a suit of clothes which he supposed to be the dress of a general's son, and which the clothes were not his. The turnkey referred to the book again, in which the prisoners' names and the situation of their clothes are entered, and observed—"Oh, I see, it is the wrong Flitcroft that I was looking at." "Have you another Flitcroft here, then?" inquired the prisoner. "Yes," was the reply, "we have one here for robbery." "Oh," resumed the prisoner, "he is of another family, then—he's not of our generation!" It is stated that £60,000 of the fortune will be paid to him in ready cash, and the remainder, in landed property, in the neighbourhood of Ashton-under-Lyne, at Stalybridge.—*Manchester Times.*

THE MAYOR OF HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. Joseph Brown, wine and spirit merchant, and Mayor of this borough, was summoned on the information of John Bye, officer of excise, for having a deficiency in the quantity of his stock of spirits, not accounted for by permit of 20 gallons, viz., 14 gallons of compounds and 6 gallons of British brandy, whereby he had become liable to a penalty of £1 per gallon so unaccounted for. Mr. Brown pleaded guilty, and the Bench fined him in the mitigated penalty of £5, and £10s. expenses.—*Huddersfield Press.*

At an inquest held last week near Huddersfield, seven out of twelve juries were unable to agree on their own names.—*Leeds Mercury.*

NEW SOCIETY IN MANCHESTER ON THE PLAN OF THE CAMDEN.—A new society has just been started in Manchester, under the title of "The Chetham Society," the object of which is the publication of interesting and valuable historical and literary remains connected with the palatine

countries of Lancaster and Chester. Is well known that vast stores of valuable unpublished MSS. exist in public and private hands—a great many, for instance, in the Cheetham College library, and the object of the society is to raise funds, and, having made a judicious selection of the most valuable portions of these works, to print them. The society is to be limited to 350 members, each of whom shall subscribe £1 annually, and be entitled to a copy of the works published: the society to be managed by a council of 14 persons, including presidents and other officers. About 114 noblemen and gentlemen have signed an intention of becoming members already.

DISSENTERS IN THE WELSHIES.—The Welsh collieries are again in such an unsettled state, that at Abergav, last week, it was considered necessary to call out the military. In Monmouthshire the whole of the colliers continue on strike, to the number of about 5,000, and continue meeting in various parts of the hills. In Glamorganshire the works on strike are those of Gelly Gaer, of Pont-y-Priod, the Duffryn works, and one or two others. The strike in Monmouthshire having now continued for ten weeks, a number of the Monmouth colliers, to the number of about seven hundred, came from Monmouthshire, and having crossed the Taff Vale Railway, compelled the men of the Duffryn, Abergav, and the Gelly Gær works to strike; and for this the strike extended itself to all the other collieries. Numerous meetings have been held, both by the colliers and by the magistrates, but nothing of a satisfactory nature has yet been arranged.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

NEW FACTORY BILL.—*Education.*—The educational clauses in the Factory Bill are exciting intense interest; the high church party asserting that too much is conceded to dissent, while the dissenters look upon the bill as a plan for church extension in disguise. We cannot but think that the latter have good grounds for alarm, for it is perfectly clear that the odds are decidedly against them in Sir James Graham's scheme. Sir James has agreed to provide education for all children, but cannot afford to say to it, why, the name of all that is good, cannot it do so without insisting on teaching religion as well as secular knowledge? By all means let a good plain education be attainable by every one, but surely it would be better to leave religious instruction to the parents or friends of the children, rather than cause dissension and ill-feeling by insisting on having it form part of the regular daily business of the schools. Serious opposition has already manifested itself to the bill—indeed, so much so, that Sir James Graham has consented to postpone its further consideration till after Easter. In every town, and in almost every village, the dissenters are up in arms.—*Wiltshire Independent.*

THREE CROPS.—According to all accounts the present appearance of the wheat crops is the most promising known for many years, and should the weather continue favourable, the harvest will be three or four weeks earlier than the average period.

NOVEL IMPORTATION.—Among the recent importations at our port was one of 235 tons of Mexican copper coin, all of the same description, and in value about eight to six of British halfpence.—*Cambrarian.*

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. J. W. Heskin, builder, of the possible bricklayer on the e London-road, sent one of his labourers with a mule and cart, the purpose of having it filled with water; the man, after doing so, stayed behind for a short time, and allowed the mare (which was blind) to go on, which she continued to do until she fell down a precipice nearly forty feet deep. After some difficulty the mare was disengaged from her dangerous position, and Mr. Heskin, veterinary surgeon, from Luton, was sent for, who examined the mare, and, to his great astonishment, found that she had not received any injury, except a slight abrasion under the left eye. This may be attributed to the cart being much heavier than the mare, reaching *terram firma* and then breaking a fall which must otherwise have proved fatal.—*Herts County Press.*

THE CHATMAN TRIALS AT STAFFORD.—The protracted trial of Cooper, Richards, and Cappur was concluded on Thursday, when the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the defendants, but recommended Cappur to mercy. The defendants will be brought up for judgment next term.

WHITE'S TRIAL AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday the jury returned with a verdict of Guilty upon the three first counts, charging the use of seditions language, and acquitted the defendant on the fourth and fifth, which were for high treason. Mr. Baron Alderson was about to pass sentence, when the defendant begged that judgment might be deferred until next term, as he had not made any arrangements in anticipation of imprisonment, taking it for granted that, as in the other cases the sentences had been left to the Court of Queen's Bench, it would be the same in his. Mr. Baron Alderson thought the other persons referred to ought to have been sentenced at the time of their trials; it would greatly interfere with the ordinary business of the Court of Queen's Bench next term, and he thought the public time should have been consulted. After some further discussion, the counsel for the Crown offering no objection, the learned judge granted the defendant's request, stating that it was the professed duty of his office to do so, and, therefore, he did not regret it, because he had just been informed that there was not a proper place in Warwick gaol for the confinement of persons convicted of such offences, and the Court of Queen's Bench could send him wherever they pleased. The defendant: I shall be entitled to be placed among the first class of misdemeanants, and not amongst common thieves, I presume? Mr. Baron Alderson: yes, you will. The defendant: I hope, my lord, you will have a voice in the matter? Mr. Baron Alderson (good humouredly): No, indeed, I shall not; if I had I would give it to you, for you have certainly deserved it from the manner in which you have conducted your case. The defendant then thanked Mr. Baron Alderson for his courteous conduct towards him throughout the trial, and the court rose.

—There are upwards of three hundred houses unoccupied in the borough of Knaresborough, which contains a population of little more than 5,000 souls.

STATE OF HULL.—A friend of ours has put into our hands the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in this town: Of the truth of the statement no doubt can exist, and we are in possession of the name of the writer. We leave it to speak for itself:—“I have travelled to Hull for the last forty years in the way of business and never within that time have I witnessed such a deadness of trade. The oldest of my customers said he could not realize what would support him, and he should be compelled to give up business, for that his establishment necessary to the carrying on the trade was such that his profits was swallowed up, and his balance-sheet last year was much against him, although he had made no bad debts, and this year his loss would be much greater, and he saw no chance of any amendment. This no isolated case, but the same with thousands, especially in Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, &c., and the surrounding manufacturing districts, in which places can the extent of trade be realized.”—*Hull Review.*

DRUGS.—An inquest was taken before J. W. Cowley, Esq., one of her Majesty's coroners for the county of Bucks, on Wednesday last, at Milton Keynes, on the body of the new born male child of Joseph Garrett. The deceased's mother was taken in labour whilst at a neighbour's house; she was immediately conveyed to her father-in-laws, where she and her husband lodged, who was inhuman enough to refuse admittance to the poor woman, and she was consequently delivered in the public street, in the presence of a concourse of neighbours. The child survived until the Tuesday morning. The medical man was unable to say that it died from any other than natural causes. Verdict accordingly. The mother laid claim to no compensation.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT EARL WILTON'S.—On Tuesday information was received at the chief office of the commissioners of metropolitan police, in Great Scotland-yard, of a most extensive and daring robbery having been committed on the night of Sunday last at the country residence of the Earl of Wilton, Melton Mowbray, under circumstances which at the present moment are enveloped in mystery. Amongst the property stolen are Bank of England notes to the amount of £200, and a box containing an old-fashioned gold knife, fork, and spoon; also a box containing silver-gilt articles; likewise a small gold watch, the size of half-a-crown piece, having a case in enamel on the back, with various silver pen-cases, goldsmiths' boxes, and other valuable and ornamental articles; a small solid silver clock, about four inches by two inches, and set round the face

with turpusses; a silver Turkish inkstand, with silver chain, &c. &c. The exact circumstances under which the robbery has been committed have not been suffered to transpire, but the matter has been placed in the hands of the detective force.

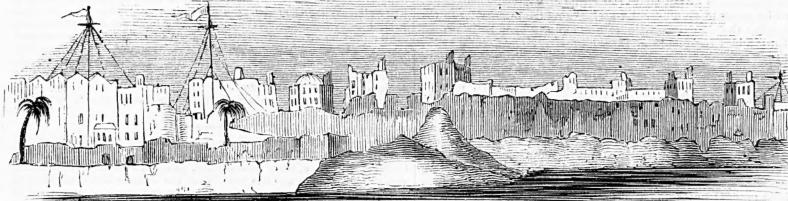
AT PRESTON MOON EXTRAORDINARY.—The men of the 4th Dragoons, who were stationed at Chichester, have evinced such a very strong anti-slavery disposition, that the officers have found it necessary to put them to a very strong check. On Sunday last a “happy church,” but the bridegroom and “father” had no sooner reached barton church, than they were summoned for breach of discipline in a small married “without leave.” The couple have had an unpleasant meeting in the course of love, which, of a truth, certainly never does run smooth.

INTENDED DUEL AT WINDSOR.—Information having reached Mr. Robert Tubbott, the mayor of Windsor, that a duel was to be fought on the morning of Saturday last, between Lieutenant Augustus Freeman F. W. G. Calder, of the 2d Life Guards (stationed at Windsor), warrants to apprehend the principals and their seconds were issued at a late hour on the preceding night, and by eight o'clock in the morning, Mr. Calder and Lieutenant-Colonel Melville Gilmore, late of the Royal Rifles (the intended second of Lieutenant Freeman), were taken into custody, and before the mayor, charged with an intent to commit a breach of the peace by fighting a duel. Lieutenant Freeman had left Windsor before the warrant could be served upon him, and the second of Mr. Calder was also *non ext.* The parties, upon appearing before the mayor, did not attempt to deny that they were about to fight a duel, although the cause of the intended hostile proceeding did not transpire, and the chief magistrate, therefore, called upon them to find bail, each of them in the sum of £100, and two sureties, in each case, of £50 each, to keep the peace towards themselves and all her Majesty's subjects for the space of two years. The required sureties were immediately given, and they were remitted to the custody of the mayor. Lieutenant Freeman, Mr. Calder and Miss Dacosta, the step-daughter of Colonel Gilmore, and the sister of Lieutenant Freeman, who was lately released from a short imprisonment, were taken into custody, and before the mayor, charged with an intent to commit a breach of the peace by fighting a duel. 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OVERLAND MAIL.

Since our last the public have been startled by intelligence from India, received by extraordinary express, in advance of the Overland Mail. It ran to the effect that "A division of 2,700 men, under the command of Sir C. Napier, supported by three steamers, wishing to occupy the course of the Indus, was attacked, on the 17th of February, near Hyderabad, by 22,000 Hindoos, commanded by the Amirs of Seinde. After a desperate struggle the enemy were routed, abandoning fifteen pieces of cannon, and four thou-

sand killed and wounded. Hyderabad is occupied; the Amirs have been taken prisoners. The English division has had two hundred and fifty-six killed or wounded." It added that "A mutiny broke out, on the 21st of January, in the garrison at Manilla. The artillery reduced the mutineers, and blew up a powder magazine, of which they had taken possession. Six Spanish officers were wounded or killed. On the 23rd, order was quite restored."



[Views of the small towns extending from Seinde to the westward.]

This news which was published on Tuesday, was naturally considered of first-rate importance, and further particulars were looked for with intense anxiety. The following official report has since come to hand:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, Feb. 27.

On the morning of the 15th instant, a body of 8,000 men with six guns, under the command of Meer Shadad Khan, one of the principal Amirs, his cousin Meer Mahomed Khan, and many of the principal Chiefs, took up a position on three sides of the British Residency at Hyderabad, and attempted to force an entrance into the enclosure, which was surrounded by a low wall of from 4 to 5 feet in height, and defended by Major Outram's escort, composed of 100 men. * * * * After keeping the enemy at bay for nearly four hours, and after almost the whole of their ammunition was expended, Major Outram and his brave associates effected their retreat in the best possible order to the iron steamers *Planet* and *Satellite*, and ultimately formed junction with Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., at Hala.

The loss sustained in this heroic defence reflects much honour on the defenders, and is stated to amount on the side of the enemy to 90 killed, and many wounded.

On the following day, the 16th instant, Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., marched to Mutharee, and on his arrival there ascertained that the Amirs were in position at Meeanee, distant about 10 miles, to the number of 22,000 men. Being aware that any delay for reinforcement would both strengthen the confidence of the enemy and add to their numbers, although his own force was not one-seventh part of that of the enemy, Sir Charles Napier resolved upon making an immediate attack, and accordingly marched towards Meeanee at 4 o'clock in the morning, the 17th. At 8 o'clock, a.m., the advanced guard of Major-General Sir C. Napier's force discovered the enemy's camp, and at 9 o'clock the British troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about 2,800 men, of all arms, and 12 pieces of artillery. The enemy opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British troops, and during the action which ensued with the most undaunted bravery repeatedly rushed upon them, sword in hand; after a most resolute and desperate contest, which lasted upwards of three hours, the enemy was completely defeated and put to flight with the estimated loss of about 5,000 men, 1,000 of whom were left dead on the field, together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and standards, a considerable quantity of stores, and some treasure.

The following day, Meer Rostom Khan, Meer Nusser Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Kypore, Meer Nusser Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hussein Khan, of Hyderabad, came into the camp of Major-General Sir C. Napier, and unconditionally gave themselves up as prisoners of war, and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad on the 30th inst.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT.—The first meeting of the committee and subscribers interested in the establishment of the above asylum took place at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, James Nisbett, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was attended by most of the principal publishers and booksellers in the metropolis; among whom were Cosmo Orme, Esq., James Duncan, Esq., B. Green, Esq., Charles Tilt, Esq., Messrs. Piper, Newman, Taylor, &c. The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the object proposed was to afford a comfortable residence, within a short distance of London, to their less fortunate brethren who might need such an asylum in old age. It was formed in connection with the Booksellers' Provident Institution, and had already received liberal support from many members of the trade, the subscriptions at present in hand amounting to £1,200. Mr. Duncan, in moving the first resolution, "That a society be now formed, to be called the Booksellers' Provident Retreat," congratulated the meeting on the success which had attended their efforts in establishing the parent institution, the invested capital of which already amounted to £12,200, while its funds had been liberally distributed to a large number of afflicted members, from whom letters of grateful acknowledgment had been received. The motion having been seconded, was carried by acclamation. Mr. Spottiswoode (the Queen's printer) moved the next resolution recom-

The remainder of the official report merely notices the gallant conduct of several officers whom it names—laments the fate of several who fell in battle—thanks General Napier and the troops—declares the British loss to be 63 killed, and 194 wounded; and orders that "a royal salute be fired this day from the garrison of Bombay in honour of this victory, and that a similar salute be fired at all the principal military stations under this Presidency on the receipt of this order."

In a leading article, we have stated particulars respecting the motives and causes of this war.

AFGHANISTAN.

The intelligence from Afghanistan is that anarchy continues to prevail there. Akilbar Khan is said to be master of Cabul, and his father Dost Mahomed is proceeding from Lahore towards Peshawur, as if to join him. Akilbar Khan has threatened to invade the province of Peshawur, and to take it from the Sikhs, but the good treatment of old Dost Mahomed by the latter may prevent that invasion. From Candahar news has been received that Sufer Jung had been compelled to quit that city, and to seek safety in flight.

INDIA PROPER.

Lord Ellenborough, who had arrived at Delhi on the 5th of February, was preparing to go to Agra, where his presence was considered necessary, not only on account of the death of Scindia, the powerful chief of Gwalior, at the age of 27 years, to whom an adopted heir has been named, but also in order to distract the disturbances in the Bundelkund districts. Among the reports was one that the Brahmins of Sonnath had declined to receive the much-talked-of gates, which they regarded as polluted by their application to a Mohamadan's tomb, and that these celebrated trophies were to be sent to another destination.

The Courts Martial on the officers engaged in the proceedings at Cabul have terminated in the acquittal of all; but though the verdict of "not guilty" has been pronounced for each, there is a most marked distinction made on the remarks of the Governor-General and of the Commander-in-Chief, as to the opinion formed of the acts of Major Pottinger and the other leading officers.

CHINA.

The latest intelligence from Canton comes down to the 21st of January, from which it appears that the Imperial Commissioner Elepo had arrived there on the 10th, but it was doubted if the negotiations respecting the tariff would commence until after the beginning of the Chinese new year, which was on the 30th of January. Sir Henry Pottinger had left Hong Kong for Canton on the 17th, in order to pay a visit of ceremony. Colonel Malcolm left Bombay on the 18th of February, on board a steamer, in order to deliver the ratified treaty to the Plenipotentiary.

mending the purchase of a piece of freehold land, on which to erect the Retreat, which was seconded by W. Jordan, Esq., in an eloquent address. Mr. W. Jones, Secretary to the Religious Tract Society, moved the appointment of a committee to conduct the preliminary arrangements, consisting of the following fifteen gentlemen:—Messrs. Nisbett, Duncan, Rood, Baldoek, Malcolm, Bigg, Sharp, Foss, Bourne, Hodgson, Brown, Newman, and Lettley. The motion was unanimously adopted, after which a long list of subscriptions was announced by the Secretary, among which the following may be mentioned:—Mr. C. Orme, £105; Mr. Nisbett, £52 10s.; Mr. Whittaker, £21, and £52 10s. for the Provident Institution; Mr. Hood, of the same firm, £52 10s.; the Religious Tract Society, £52 10s.; Mr. Tilt, £21; Mr. H. Colburn, £21; Mr. Alderman Kelly, £21; Mr. Duncan, £21; Mr. Bagster, £21, and Mr. Spottiswoode, £21. The total amount received in the room was £450. Several other resolutions were then put and carried, after which thanks were voted to the chairman and the meeting adjourned.

A correspondent of the *Times* says, that at this time there are between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 of money in the hands of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery a considerable portion of which is kept from the starving and suffering suitors by the want of progress in the Master's office.

MAUNDY MONEY.

MONGST the old customs recently fallen into desuetude, it is singular that the custom of giving maundy money should so long have stood its ground. To each of our readers who may be curious to learn the preservation of this gift, we would advise a visit on Thursday next to the chapel, at Whitehall, where the interesting ceremony of bestowing the maundy takes place at eleven o'clock. According to the number of years attained by the reigning monarch, so is the amount of the maundy regulated; and to as many persons also as may receive the bounty, there is a present annually made in kind as a species of substitute for the monarch washing their feet which was originally done. We subjoin illustrations of the present maundy money struck off at the Mint for presentation on Thursday next, and consisting of silver penny, twopenny, threepenny, and fourpenny pieces.



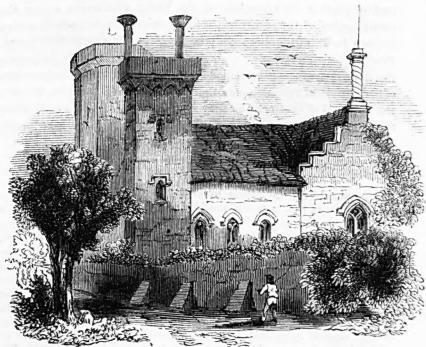
The die is remarkably well executed, and the appearance of the coins altogether, may be pronounced remarkably neat. The fourpenny piece is distinguished from those generally in circulation by the crown being elevated above the figure, instead of Britannia being seen on the sea-shore as usual. Twenty-three persons will receive this year the Royal Bounty.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The committee of this association advertised a premium of £60 pounds in October last, for a series of ten designs in outline, illustrative of British history, or of some English author. In reply, thirty sets were forwarded, and the committee yesterday awarded the premium to a series illustrative of "Pilgrim's Progress," which, on opening the sealed letter accompanying it, was found to be by Mr. H. C. Selous. Some of the designs are deemed so satisfactory, that honorary premiums have been awarded to the authors of them.

Daguerreotype, if we can credit a letter from Nice, of the 27th ultimo, in the *Præse*, has just received the last mark of perfection in that city. "We hasten," says the communication, "to inform our friends in France of the marvellous discovery which has just been made here. Chevalier Iller, whose talents as an artist are well known, has just arrived at the means of producing Daguerreotypes of pictures of various colours, exactly representing nature. The likeness and the colouring are imparted together, and as rapidly as in the usual manner. This process has also this advantage, of supporting the double test of heat and water."

HOAX.—On Saturday night the walls of Bath were paled with notices (having attached to them the names of London printers), stating that, at the request of Mr. Roebuck, the "Aerial Steam Coach" would commence its proceedings on Monday, by making a trial from London to this city, and that it would alight at Beechen Cliff at half-past one "Bath time," after a journey of "20 minutes." Experience having shown us that there are no promesses, however monstrous, which will not find those who are credulous enough to take them for sober seriousness, we were not surprised to see the crest and sides of Beechen Cliff crowded, at the hour named in the aforesaid bills, by some hundreds of persons, all eagerly aghast for the appearance of the flying visitor from town. Large numbers stood their ground long after the appointed hour, under the conviction that the delay in the arrival of the machine was most probably caused by some little mishap, incident to its first journey, and that it would certainly arrive in the course of the afternoon. The house-tops in the lower part of the city also displayed numerous groups of anxious expectants.—*Bath Chronicle*.

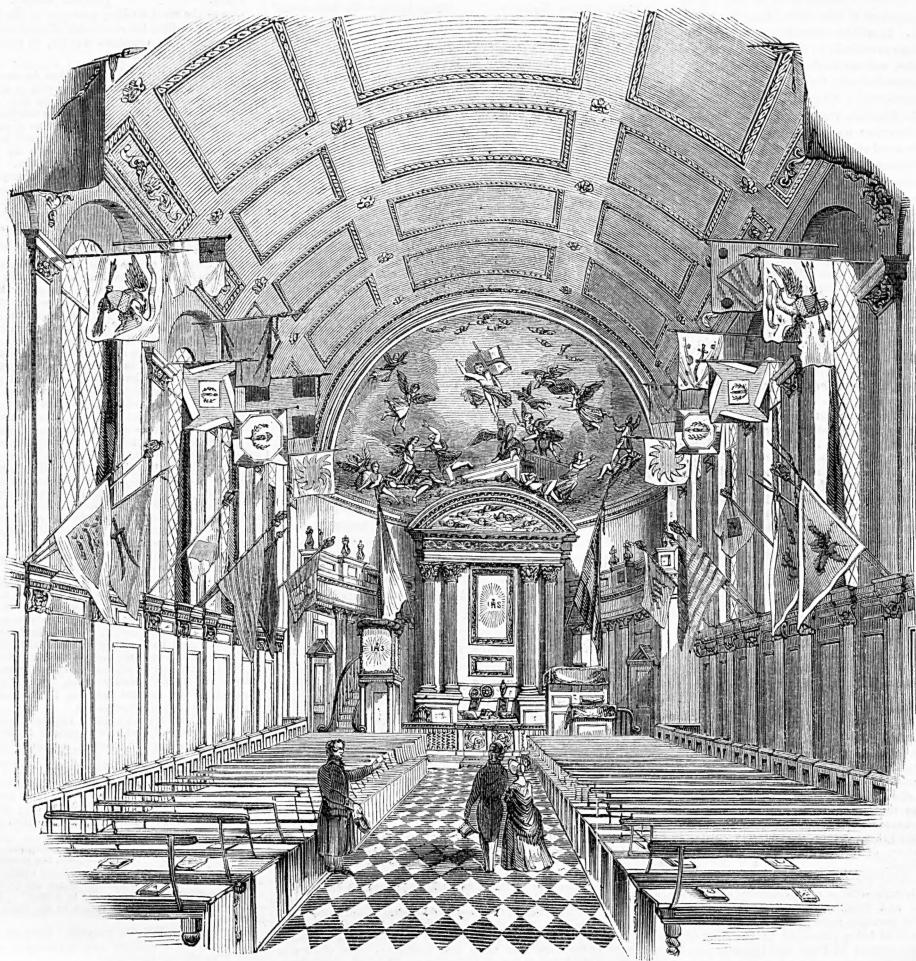
THE CASTLES OF ENGLAND.—NO. V.



HATFIELD HOUSE.

ERHAPS the reader who has wandered through the fertile, albeit somewhat flat county of Hertfordshire, has met with, in his wanderings between Hertford and St. Albans, an old monastic edifice, with a rounded tower and pointed windows? We say *has met with*—using the past tense advisedly, for the remainder of the old building no longer exists, having been consumed at the time the deplorable conflagration took place, which destroyed the late Dowager Countess of Hatfield, at the advanced age of ninety-one, in the flames. Well, this building is—or rather was—Hatfield House, for the grey tower represented in our engraving is all that exists to show what has been. The olden structure, of which this is the last relic, claims the Norman era for the time of its nativity, and such, we believe, has never been disputed. The grounds are extensive, and the woods and preserves adjoining furnish a plentiful supply of game, whilst the charms of nature, under a skilful master, have been carefully improved and matured by the graces of her sister Art.

CHELSEA COLLEGE.



HERE is the heart which responds not with a thrilling and responsive chord, when the title of "Chelsea College" is flung upon the ear! what flashing memories of Cressy, Poictiers, Agincourt, and the rest of the trumpet-tongued victories of yore cross this wayward fancy of the sound! But whilst one of its buildings exerts such magic, to what a number of heart-stirring associations does the word "Chelsea" give rise? Here have resided Sir Thomas More, Holbein, St. Evremond, Pym, Walpole, Hans Sloane, Nell Gwynne, the Duchess of Mazarin, and a hundred other personages equally as famous for their genius or their virtue, their wit or their beauty, their patriotism or their sufferings. There is an air of antiquity

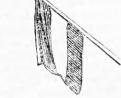
stance; and it will be readily acknowledged that an unauthenticated statement of such a writer, at such a date, should meet with but little credit. It is true that about a century ago, there was a public-house near the hospital, which bore for its sign a fanciful portrait of Nell Gwynne, with an inscription beneath, signifying

building, it will be at once perceived, is in unison with those sacred offices for which it was designed, and presents a pleasing specimen of the florid style of architecture. Around the Hall are various flags captured in the different battles. The pair to the left were taken from the *Reliance* and *Eagle* in the retreat of the Peninsular army from Madrid.

The next is a Napoleonic standard captured by Lord Combermere. A little further on is the flag taken from the Mahratta by Sir Arthur Wellesley; beyond are two French eagles captured at Martinique, and the rest are chiefly those of modern conquest amongst which the Chinese signals may be readily dis-

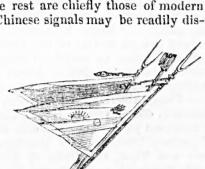
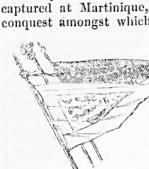


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that the foundation took place in consequence of her desire, but this is more likely to have been occasioned by the vague tradition we have alluded to, rather than any real ground for such supposition. The site of the hostel, however, revivifies a train of pleasing associations. Here did many a thoughtless wight in "Bess's Golden Days," puff his pipe, and carol away the real and imaginary ills of life—here were the principal events, from the Spanish Armada to the Trafalgar victory, learnedly discussed by village politicians, and here did many a veteran from the neighbouring college recount the dangers he had passed, and shouldering his crutch, show how fields were won. But to return to the subject of our illustration. In the month of August, 1898, some workmen, excavating the ground on which this chapel stands, found a mass of human skeletons, perfect in their preservation, and indubitably within a few years of two century's antiquity. These were discovered to be the bodies of the first patients of this college's hospitality, and since then nearly ten thousand pensioners have received its bounty. Their treatment is universally characterised by kindness and indulgence; and Wilkie never designed a



covered. We shall resume the subject at an early period, when we intend illustrating the other portions of this noble edifice, which deserves a much longer notice than our prescribed limits will at present allow.

SINGING FOR THE MILLION.—There is no doubt that Singing for the Million will take firm hold of the public mind, mouth, tongue, and teeth, so that the ordinary business of every-day life will be set to music. We should recommend, in the first instance, the adoption of popular tunes for the purpose of more speedily familiarising the people with the process we are first approaching to. We understand that is the intention of the Sheriff, on the occasion of any future proclamations of outlawry, to have them set to the magnificent tune of "Come, if you dare," and the learned Commissioner will, it is said, decide on the appropriate music for the popular song of "Sing a song of sixpence." The evidence in cases of picking pockets might be arranged to the touching melody of "We met, 'twas in a crowd," and prisoners could harmoniously confess when taken in the fact at the line, "His eye was upon me." Bankrupts could surrender to the popular strain of "I give thee all, I can no more;" and the House of Commons might be counted out to the pleasing accompaniment of "One, two, buckle my shoe," which it would be easy for a clever man like the present Speaker to carry on as far as "thirty-eight, thirty-nine, then I'll be off to dine," which (if accompanied by a precipitate retreat from the House) would amount to an adjournment.

via duck.—Is a land duck, and a *via duck* is a water duck.

ENTOMA.—I am between a man and a horse in civilization, but am unknown to either in their savage state. What am I? A saddle.

—A fortune hunter being in a ball-room at Bath, heard a gentleman giving an account of a rich old widow thus: "Died, yesterday, in her eighty-ninth year," said the narrator. "What a pity!" exclaimed the fortune hunter—"What a fine match she would have made two days ago!"

about the very trees as seen from the river; they seem to drop over the margin to kiss their shadows; the solemn and antique church, the venerable college, and the allarched Cheyne walk, all conspire to interest the heart and attract the eye, and despite the flaunting elegance of new buildings or the prim precision of modern streets, there they stand relics of a bygone age, an admiral whilst they adorn the present. Chelsea Hospital could have derived its origin from a suggestion of the quondam orange-girl, Nell Gwynne, made to her lover, Charles the Second. Be this as it may—and we shall presently consider on what foundation the assertion rests—it is alike honourable to all the parties concerned, and few will hesitate to concur in our eulogistic remark, when we assert that this institution ranks as one of the first which adorns the environs of our modern Babylon.

It is always a melancholy duty to destroy pleasing traditions, but this is not rarely the task of the antiquary. Believing that the footsteps of truth should be followed, let her lead whithersoever she may, we are bound to acknowledge that after disturbing the dust of some choice antiquated tomes, which bear any reference to this subject, we are reluctantly compelled to disprove the assertion of Eleanor Gwynne having had any connection at all with the origin of this noble institution. The fact is, except as to traditional anecdote, this reference to Eleanor Gwynne chiefly depends on the remarks made by the anonymous author of her life, published in 1752. Before that time we meet with no mention of the circum-

happier picture, than when he portrayed the denizens of the College bending over the "Gazette," with a smile of intense gratification gleaming on every countenance. We have not now space to enter into a long historical account of the College, even if we did not intend to pursue the subject in an early number, but shall at once revert to the Chapel, an illustration of which is prefixed to our sketch. The arrangement of the

Sir Robert Peel, and his Era: being a Synoptical View of the chief Events and Measures of his Life and Time. One vol. 8vo. pp. 284. N. H. Cotes, Cheapside.

"He who runs may read." This notice of Peel and his measures will not only abundantly reward perusal, but may stand, in default of a more elaborate one, as a work for reference. It takes up the Premier from his birth until the commencement of the present session, and gives a correct, though rapid, view of his sayings and doings, as a public man, "from youth upwards even until now." His biographer is certainly not one of those who overlay a subject with praise. Far from it—he speaks of Sir Robert on terms more fair than favourable, and appears by no means inclined to rank him as one of "those faultless monsters whom the world never saw."

The work contains a rapid sketch of the progress of all public questions of paramount interest, since 1819, when Peel entered Parliament, until now, accompanied with full extracts from and summaries of his spoken orations thereon. It is from this that we are inclined to recommend "Sir Robert Peel and his Era" as a work worthy of being kept at hand for reference.

The most graphic portion of the book is the last chapter, entitled "A Night in the House of Commons," which contains some capital pen-and-ink sketches of public men. We give a few:—

THE SPEAKER.

"There, you see the Speaker before you. Manners Sutton, now Lord Canterbury, was an excellent chairman, and his voice was certainly imposing and *era rotunda*. But there was a pompous twaddle about him, too; and when called upon to lay down the law, or order of precedence, he seated himself in a chair, and, with a smile, said, 'A sensible man, I suppose, because that did not clearly comprehend. A clever man, I suppose, because Lord Dunfermline was far more intelligent, but he was defective in manner. Now Charles Shaw Lefevre is a mean between the two: he discharges his duties with a dignified and graceful bearing, combined with intelligence, and is altogether a very effective Speaker of the House of Commons."

THE PREMIER.

"What time does Peel come down to the House? Generally about five o'clock; he is very punctual. He will be here immediately. Oh, there he is, with papers in his hand, I suppose the copy of some newly concluded commercial treaty. You will see him stand at the bar to catch the Speaker's eye, when, of course, he has not long to stand; though, if other matters are in the way, he must take his turn. Hark!"

"Sir Robert Peel!"

"Papers, Sir, by command of Her Majesty."

"Bring them up."

"There, now, he is bringing them up."

"Does it not strike you, as he moves up the floor of the House, that there is a sort of *mauvaise honte* about him?—a thing that surprises me, considering his rather handsome person, address, and long usage of the House of Commons."

"Yes, but though reputed such a peculiarly cool, cautious man, he is, in temperament, very sensitive, and keenly alive to all the proprieties of morals and of manners. You see he is a florid man—sanguineous; and such men are frequently very attentive to externals, while 'black' or 'bilious' men, though just as full of *self*, are more apt to neglect manner, in their deeper meditation of matter."

"How old is Peel?"

"He approaches his fifty-fifth year, and, as you may perceive, is in the bloom of health, as well as the prime of his life."

SIR C. NAPIER.

"But look here.—Do you see that man crossing the floor?"

"Is it that little, square-built, short-necked, and somewhat bulldogged man who limps as he walks?"

"The same. It is the old 'Commodore,' the redoubtable Sir Charles Napier."

"How men do disappoint one so! Why, the bombardier of St. Jean d'Acre, he who ran over the tops of the houses, and called to the Turks to 'shake a reef out of their trousers,' I took to be a very different looking man!"

"Yet if you observe Sir Charles, you will see that his weather-beaten frame ('hull' I suppose I should say) exhibits the determined and fearless man: he carries a light in his figure head. He has taken the state of the navy under his particular care, and you will shortly hear him, in his broad, decided tones, 'The world is mine!'" His *hauteur* is exceedingly amusing; and he never fails to raise a roar of laughter when he enlightens the House on such subjects as the inconveniences which a ship may suffer when troubled with a 'foul wind.'

These extracts will show that the work is amusing as well as instructive.

The History of Junius and his Works; and a Review of the Controversy respecting the Identity of Junius. By JOHN JAQUES. 8vo. pp. 406. G. Bell, Fleet-street.

Junius and his writings have been before the public for seventy years; and the old motto, "*Stat Nomini Umbra*," is as appropriate at this moment as it was when Woodfall put it on his title-page. Various guesses have been made, and much speculation ventured as to the identity of Junius, but the matter remains a mystery. Mr. John Taylor (whose opinion was subsequently backed by Brougham in the *Edinburgh Review*) was the first to consider the question with any degree of judgment and ability. His work on "The Identity of Junius" certainly did all but fix the authorship upon Sir Philip Francis. At a later period, Mr. Coventry attempted to show that Lord George Sackville was the man; and Mr. Jaques, in the clear and sensible work before us, follows in the same track.

Many claimants have been put forward; Mr. Jaques thus eliminates them:—

"The letters of Junius have, at various times, been attributed to Lord George Sackville, Edmund Burke, William Gerard Hamilton, the Duke of Portland, Lord Charnwood, Lord Charnwood, Dr. Butler, Bishop of Hereford, Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashlawn), Clerk Lloyd, Secretary to Mr. George Grenville, John Roberts, a clerk in the Treasury, the Rev. Philip Rosenthal, the American General Lee, John Wilkes, Henry Flodden, Richard Glover, the author of *Leopoldus*, Hugh Macaulay Boyd, Samuel Dyer, Dr. Wilmot, and, lastly, Sir Philip Francis, with many others of less note."

The strongest case, however, has been made out for Francis and Sackville.

Before we consider their respective claims, we may venture upon our opinion that Mr. Taylor has taken too high an estimate of the literary merit of the Letters of Junius, and that Mr. Jaques greatly exaggerates their demerits. Junius wrote in a bold, spirited manner, and his letters took with the public because they were well-timed, because their authorship was made a great mystery of, because they told plain truths in bold words, and because then, as now, the public liked to read attacks upon people in power. We venture to say, that much better writing than that of Junius—elaborated as it was—has occasionally appeared in the London papers within the last twenty years, struck off in the heat of the moment, and yet most felicitous in argument, strong in expression, and elegant in polish. We allude to the rapid "leaders" of the late Mr. Barnes in the *Times*, Mr. Black in the *Morning Chronicle*, Dr. Gifford in the *Standard*, Mr. Alexander in the *defunct Morning Chronicle*, Mr. Fonblanche in the *Examiner*, and Mr. Rinton in the *Spectator*,—to say nothing of the power put forth, week after week, by Cobbett in his *Register*. It was the good fortune of Junius to write boldly at a time when, to a great extent, the press was gagged—told at a time when, in a Triton among the minnows. There are, at this moment, on the London daily press, political writers equal and even superior to what Junius was in his happiest moments. Mr. Jaques calls him a "moral assassin," and

a variety of other hard names; if he had considered the case better he might have found that, whatever his motives (which, without knowing who he was, no one can know), he did not attack any man without cause, nor did he, from mere wantonness, assail any public character. No; Junius was for the Constitution, and against jobbers, tyrants, and misdoers. He administered the knout with hearty good-will, but was the punishment undeserved? He had great culprits to deal with, and he gave them stern justice. He did not even spare him, whom—with a courtly sophistry most disgusting—John Pritt Harley, "the play-actor," stepped out of his way to eulogise (at the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund dinner, last week), as a "Patriot King," but spoke the startling word of truth to ear of Royalty. In fact, Junius might have taken as his motto, "Popen's memorable couplet":

"Ye, I am proud—I must be proud to see
Men not afraid of God, afraid of me!"

Mr. Taylor exhibited great cleverness in his identification of Junius with Sir Philip Francis. Two points no one can well get over: that his situation in the War-Office gave him great facilities of knowing all that passed in that department, and that, all of a sudden, Junius ceased to write, and Francis was immediately sent to India, in a most important office, with a salary of £10,000 a year. Now, it is known that Lord Barington had dismissed him from the War-Office; yet, a few months after, the same Lord Barington recommended him to this Asiatic post, with a salary which was in itself a fortune. *Why* should he have done this? And here we must say, that Mr. Jaques, who (p. 177) candidly admits that Francis, from 1763 to 1773, had held "a considerable post in the War-Office," *takes* every occasion, in other places, to sneer at Junius as "an inferior clerk in a public office."—We are bound to add, that on a close comparison between the autographs of Junius and Francis, the writer of this review (himself possessing the power of imitating any handwriting at sight) is bound to give it as his opinion, that one and the same pen wrote both. This is a pretty strong argument, *collaterally*, in favour of Junius—the strongest direct assumption is from the fact of his preference to the Indian office, and from the fact that, on that appointment, Junius wrote no more.

Mr. Jaques, taking up and very ably working out Mr. Coventry's view, fathers the letters of Junius upon Lord George Sackville, who had all the cause in the world (which Francis had not), to run a muck at all the public men and measures attacked by Junius. The arguments with which this view is supported are indeed strong, but the proof is not so strong as to be *legitima*, and the argument is a very good summing up of evidence.

Mr. Taylor, Mr. Jaques, and others, throw great stress upon the hints which Junius gives about himself. We think all such hints would pass for their *hull value*—*nil!* It clearly was the plan of Junius, whenever he was to mystify his readers, and the allusions to himself we take to have merely turned out to turn the scut from himself. Because Junius hints that he knew this man, or served under that, does it follow that we are to believe him?

The chance is that Sackville made the bullets and that Francis fired them; that one supplied the rough materials which the other brought into shape. This appears to be the final conclusion of Mr. Jaques, who speaks of Sir Philip Francis as "the coadjutor and amanuensis" of Lord George Sackville. If so, he was more than a mere copier of the written letters, for (as Mr. Taylor shows) their style closely resembles that of Francis'.

We are happy to say that Mr. Jaques has produced a very readable work—likely to awaken inquiry as to the authorship of Junius. The subject is full of interest, and he has not overlaid it with words. As the mere history of the case, it must be esteemed valuable.

The Patriotic's Daughter. A Tragedy. (Second Edition). *Gerald. A Dramatic Poem.* By J. WESTLAND MARSTON.—C. Mitchell, Red Lion-court. Great merit is due to Mr. Marston for having, in "The Patriotic's Daughter," presented a tragedy entirely indebted for its incident and passion to the habits and spirit of the age. The Present is as poetic as the Past—if men would but view it rightly. The success of "The Patriotic's Daughter," as performed at Drury Lane Theatre, with Macready—the greatest living actor—representing the Man of the Times, showed that the author judged rightly of the capabilities of the Present. The drama is full of fine thoughts. How beautiful is this description of the Poet's life:—

It is to have a quicker sense than most
To see what is. It is to have a deeper pain than most
To see what is. It is to have a deeper pain than most
Replete with life, and staves for companions;
To have for the most part a lonely lot,
Yet noble in its solitude, and faithful
To Truth, and Beauty whence it drew,
Knowing that they must reign at last. Oh! then,
Many a humble tenement wherein
Great minds have wrought their task, and many a pair
Inheriting their dust, shall be transformed
To fames, and altars, where the world shall worship.

Mr. Marston's second work, though dramatic, is not a drama. "Gerald" exhibits, if not quite the *history* of a mind, at least a view of many of its important phases. It shows a mind, not perfect, but touched with human infirmity—turning, ere its setting, to that true Faith which alone can bear it aloft, unweary in its heavenward soaring. It is a sweet, sad tale—falling on the soul gently, even as the sound of the wind-harp falls upon the spirit, softening and subduing, in the holy hush of summer's evenide.

The Emigrants' Handbook of Facts, concerning Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, &c. By SAMUEL BUTLER, Esq., Author of "The Handbook for Australian Emigrants," 12mo, pp. 240. W. R. McPhun, Glasgow; R. II. Cotes, Cheapside.

Mr. Butler knows little of the art of book-making. If he did, this work, instead of being published in a pocket-volume for three shillings, would have appeared in a couple of thick octavos, with rivulets of type running through meadows of margin, and dispensed to the public at about ten times its present price.—Mr. Butler no doubt thinks that "a great book is a great evil." In this small volume he has condensed an immensity of information (such as all actual and intending emigrants particularly require) respecting our settlements in British America, Australasia, Africa, and South America. He has added a large map of Canada and the adjacent states, and another of New Zealand.

Abbotsford Edition of the Waverley Novels. Part XXV. R. CADELL, Edinburgh; H. HOUULTON and STONEMAN, London. This contains part of *Rob Roy*, and has sixteen admirable engravings on steel and wood. The gem is a view near the Trochilus, after Nasmyth. Among the wood engravings is Sir W. Allan's "Baile Nicol Jarvie," from the original picture at Abbotsford. There is also a spirited sketch of "The Dougal Creature," by Mc Ian. Among the views, the most effective are those by Leitch, Paton, and Boys.

The British Quarterly Journal of Dental Surgery. Edited by J. ROBINSON, Esq. J. Churchill, London.

This periodical promises to be extremely useful, and we heartily wish it success. We take the liberty of recommending its being

made as *practical* as possible. The opening article, a "Review of Dental Surgery," has the fault of being at once dull and didactic. Most of the other papers are practical, and communicate much information. It is to be lamented that, as yet, the surgeon-dentists have not been formed into a Faculty. At present, any quack sets up as a tooth-doctor; and the injury thus rendered to the public is incalculable. We should add, that this periodical is enriched with lithographic and other engravings.

Oliver Cromwell: a Drama, in Five Acts. By WILLIAM LEATHAM. Longman and Co., London.

Mr. Leatham has not attended to "the unities," for his drama includes a space of fifteen years, from April 1643, to September 1658. It is, therefore, rather a dramatic poem than a drama. It may be called a sort of History of Cromwell during a particular period, closing with his death. Many passages exhibit power; and we think it likely that, with a more manageable subject, Mr. Leatham may be able to construct a good acting drama.

The Cathedral Bell and Regulus. Tragedies. By JACOB JONES, Esq. J. Miller, London.

There really is great merit in these dramas. The length of time which has elapsed since their publication, alone prevents our giving them the extended notice they merit. Mr. Jones writes blank verse in the spirit of the master-minds of the olden-time, who made our drama.

The Ladies' Handbook of Millinery, Dress-making, and Satin. H. G. Clarke and Co., Old Bailey.

A catchpenny, teaching nothing new, and giving its instructions in such a manner that nothing practical can be learned from them.

A Glance at the Temple Church. Second edition. G. Bell, Fleet-street.

A well-timed, gracefully-written *brochure*, communicating much information about the Temple Church (which has recently been repaired and "restored" with much taste), and enriched with a variety of illustrative sketches.

Our old friend, "The Mirror," has donned a new dress, and has come forth with increased spirit and vigour. The contributions are of a superior class—the illustrations appropriate, and well executed. The scientific portion of the work is particularly worthy attention.

THE MONTHLIES.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.—The best article in the April number of the Miscellany is that in which Mr. Albert Smith makes immortal the adventures of Mr. Ledbury and Jack Johnson. We have not very much of the Ledbury family, but the vicissitudes of Johnson are told with considerable spirit. The scene at Rawkins' are capital, and much better than the "Sawbones" affair in Pickwick. *The Duellists* by George Soane, The Pedlar Poet by George Raymond, and the articles by Croyquill, Dr. Taylor, Captain Addison, and Miss Roper, exhibit various degrees of merit. The most *natural* magazine-paper of the month is "Jemima's Journal of fashionable life and conversation," which, if not true, is truth-like. The illustrations are not numerous. Cruikshank is the best for this periodical.

ATNSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.—The continuation of "Windsor Castle" occupies a great portion of the April number of this periodical. It is admirably illustrated by Cruikshank and Delamotte. It is a story of most stirring interest. There are several papers of value, but the best (next to the Editor's own) is the account of Elliston. The dinner-anecdote is particularly good.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE.—A very readable number. Fitz-Boodle's Confessions and Jack Moriarty are full of broad humour. The most agreeable articles are those upon De Lamartine and Victor Hugo, evidently written with intimate knowledge of the men. "Illustrations of Discount" disclose some "secrets of the prison-house," and may do good. There is a clever article on the American Boundary Question.

NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLÉE.—The best number for many months. There is always variety in the poetic department, but we hero have prose tales of considerable value. Miss Toulmin contributes part of a story, (we hate "to be continued") which promises well, and "The English Abroad," which approaches its termination, is one of the best *novellettes* of the day.

THE STORY TELLER.—This is a new weekly publication, edited by Mr. Robert Bell, and professing to be a "Table-book of Popular Literature." It commences well, and we especially like the opening—a sort of scholarly conversation, in the style of the famous *Noctes* of Blackwood. The work is astonishingly cheap; a monthly part, at a couple of shillings, will contain nearly as much as the usual three-volume novel.

LOVER'S F. & S. D.—The 4th part of this serial confirms the opinion we have entertained for some time, that Mr. Lover has a much higher aim than many of his contemporaries. We believe, from the internal evidence which the composition supplies, that the author aspires at the production of a work not only amusing, month after month, but possessing such merits as will give it permanent interest and standard value, when completed and collected into a volume. The difficulty of serial writing is, that the author is compelled to produce his work in portions, and that those, when collected, do not harmoniously amalgamate. This difficulty, Mr. Lover appears determined to conquer. The present part has many striking passages, and introduces some new characters. The first chapter literally overflows with fun;—in the second, Charles Edward (the Pretender) is most graphically sketched;—and in the third, there is an account of the Battle of Fontenoy, written with extraordinary power. We give the conclusion:—

"Saxe now gave up the day for lost—the English column, though it did not yield the master of the field, was still a continual motionless, and showed front everywhere, when it was attacked."

"Seeing this state of things, a rather noisy council was held round the king, and Saxe despatched fresh orders to have Fontenoy and Antoine evacuated, telling Count de la Marck to refuse at his peril. Just as these orders were despatched, the Duke de Richelieu, the king's aide-de-camp, arrived at full gallop.

"'What news?' cried Saxe.

"'That the day is ours, if we only wish it! The Dutch are beaten, and the English, too, at Fontenoy—the centre only holds out, Muster all our cavalry and fall upon them like *foragers*, and the victory is ours.'

"'I am of that opinion,' said the king to the Marshal.

"'Then we'll do it,' said Saxe; 'but first shake them with some cannon. Pequigny,' cried he to the Duke, 'advance four heavy pieces. D'Aubert, Courten, head your Regiments! Ride, Richelieu, to the household troops, and bid Montesson charge! Jumilac, head your musqueters! let the movement be concentrated. Dillon!—for the colonel was among the knot of officers round the king.—Dillon! let the whole Irish brigade charge!—to you I command its conduct. Where Dillon's regiment leads the rest will follow. The cavalry has made no impression yet; let the Irish brigade show an example!'

"'We will do it, Marshal!' said Dillon, touching his hat and turning his horse.

"'To Victory!' cried Saxe, emphatically.

"'Or Death!' said Dillon, solemnly, kissing the cross of his sword,

and plunging the rowels in his horse's side, that swiftly he might do his bidding; and that the Irish brigade might first have the honour of changing the fortune of the day.

was the legal interest, and according to his own showing there was an overcharge of £s. 11d.—Mr. Polham, who attended on behalf of the defendant, said he would not attempt to deny that a compromise had taken place, of which the defendant was both ashamed of and sorry for, and he hoped that, in mitigation, his worship would take into consideration the fact of his having a large family, and his being by no means a man of property; and further, that he (Mr. Blay) was not personally aware of the overcharge.—Mr. Henry observed that the transactions bore the appearances of a systematic course of overcharge, as on each occasion a much larger sum than the legal interest was charged; and it could not be supposed that the shillings were no part of the master's wages, but that such overcharges if they were not sanctioned and countenanced by his master. Besides, the master was answerable for the acts of his servant, and the offence rendered the defendant liable to a penalty of £10. The offence, he must say, was a very bad one, but in consideration of its being the first time the defendant had been summoned for overcharge, at least within his knowledge, he would mitigate the penalty to £3 and expenses.—The defendant, who seemed much dissatisfied, paid the money.

KENSINGTON,

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICE SERGEANT.—Three young ruffians, about 19 or 20 years of age, named *William Baker, Thomas Baker, and Thomas Pictor*, were brought before Mr. G. Cleare, charged with having, with the most impudent and肆虐的 behaviour, assaulted Police Sergeant George Hunt, V. No. 4, on the previous evening, at Parsons-green, Fulham. The injured officer was unable to attend, and a medical certificate was produced that his attendance at the court would be likely to occasion great danger to his life. It appeared from the evidence of other witnesses that on the previous evening about seven o'clock the prisoner Thomas Baker threw two large sharp flint stones at a person named Richard Lock, a shoemaker, residing at Parsons-green, who by some eccentricity of character has for some time been the butt of the blackguard boys of the neighbourhood, which cut through his clothes and seriously bruised his back. He immediately complained to Sergeant Hunt, who, with his constable, and another constable, was instantly attacked by the other two ruffians and other blackguards, who assailed him with showers of stones and other missiles, until he was struck down on his knees by a blow from an old boot on the head, and before he could recover himself he was struck on the face by a sharp stone, which cut out one of his eyes. Being reduced to a state of insensibility, the prisoner and the others effected their escape. He was shortly afterwards found bleeding profusely from the injuries he had received by another constable, by whom he was assisted to the station-house, where he gave such a description of the parties as enabled his brother officers to apprehend the prisoners in the course of Thursday.—The prisoners were remanded until Thursday the 13th instant.

RYLEBONE.

THE LAW AND THE GENTILES.—Mr. John Brown, a fruiterer, residing at No. 2, Upper Bayswater-street, Great Cumberland-street, Oxford-street, and his shopman, named *Craig*, attended before Mr. Rawlinson, by virtue of a warrant obtained against them by Henry Cohen, a Jew orange merchant, living in Shepherd-street, Goodman's-fields. Complainant's statement was to the effect that on Sunday morning last he called upon Mr. Brown, and asked him to purchase some oranges. He (Mr. Brown) refused to have any dealings with him, and Craig, after giving him a great deal of abuse, shoved a piece of pork into his (complainant's) mouth, at the same time asking him how he liked it? He complained to the police officer, who, however, caused him to be sent forward, and twisting his nose, thrust him out of the premises. Mr. Brown denied the assault imputed to him, and his shopman Craig declared most positively that the Jew's story with regard to him was false from beginning to end; there was not a morsel of pork at the period in question in the house, neither had there been any therein for many weeks. Complainant had endeavoured, by the offer of a bribe, to prevail upon a person to come forward on his behalf, but he had failed in this object. Other evidence was gone into, and the warrant was dismissed, the magistrate telling the Jew that he did not believe a single word of his statement.

CLERKENWELL.

A BABY BOY.—William Jones, aged thirteen, belonging to Blomberg's Grammar School, was charged by Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of No. 25, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, with having wantonly discharged a pistol at her. It appeared that the prosecutrix was a lodger in the house of the prisoner's father, who is a pork-butcher. At seven o'clock on Monday evening she was in the kitchen, when the prisoner presented a pistol at her, and discharged it, when the contents came all over her like fire. He discharged the same pistol at her about an hour before, when she cautioned him not to do it again; but he would do some harm in consequence. The boy had made a complete copy of his father's pistol, and, when he discharged the pistol at her she could not see for some time. A piece of rag "as large as a marble" came from the pistol, which made a loud report. The witness added, that the prisoner had robbed his father several times, and he was a very bad boy. Sergeant Lester said that information had been given of the prisoner's apprehension to his schoolmaster, but nobody was in attendance from the school, nor were the prisoner's parents present. The prisoner said there was no flint or powder in the pistol; he was merely amusing himself in the kitchen, but he meant no harm. Mr. Combe said he would remand the prisoner until Saturday, in order that no inquiries should be made as to his character. The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—At the Survey Sessions, which concluded on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Clemons, who was engaged to defend a prisoner (the evidence for the prosecution entirely resting on circumstantial evidence), said such evidence was always dangerous to conviction, and cited the following remarkable case, which the learned counsel said was not generally known:—On the northern circuit, a few years ago, a respectable farmer was indicted for the wilful murder of his niece, to whom he was left executor and guardian. A serious quarrel took place between the uncle and his ward, and the former was heard to say that his niece would never live to enjoy her property, although she wanted but a short period of becoming of age. Shortly after this incident, the same quarter the niece was suddenly missing, and one knew what had become of her. Rumours were quickly given to the neighbourhood of the fact, and it was at length published, reported that the farmer had murdered his niece for the sake of possessing himself of her property, and that he had concealed the body. On his being apprehended on a charge of murder, various spots of blood were found on his clothes, those being the garments he was in the habit of wearing. Appearances went so much against the prisoner that he was committed for trial. At the assizes application was made to the judge to postpone the case, on the ground that the indignation so generally excited against the prisoner that he could not safely go to trial, and an affidavit was put in that at the time it was given he was in the neighbourhood of the scene of the murder, and that the prisoner was entirely innocent of the murder. The application was successful, and in the interim the most strenuous exertions were made on behalf of the prisoner and his friends to find the nice, but all to no purpose, and the search proved fruitless. The period of the assizes came round, and being unable to produce the nice, the prisoner, to save his life, resorted to a deception, the fatal step of which procured his condemnation and execution within 48 hours after trial. A young lady was produced in court exactly resembling the supposed murderer, in her height, age, complexion, hair and voice, were so similar that many persons in court who were acquainted with the nice, were satisfied that she was the same person, and witnesses actually swore to the identity. An immersion, however, was given to the counsel for the prosecution, that the female in court was not the nice of the prisoner, but the resemblance was perfect. By the most skilful cross-examination by the counsel for the prosecution, the artifice was at last detected, and the jury without hesitation pronounced the fatal verdict of *Guilty*. His Lordship in passing sentence of death, said it was impossible the jury could not come to any other conclusion, and sentenced the unfortunate man to be hung the following Monday. On the scaffold, with his last breath, the happy convict told his master, a clergyman rebuked him for his impudence, and a spectator who had witnessed the execution, who believed he died a guilty man. Within two years after the execution the nice actually made her appearance, and claimed the property to which she was entitled. It appeared that on the day after the unfortunate quarrel, the nice eloped from her uncle's house, with a stranger to whom she had recently become attached, and had never been heard of until her sudden and unexpected return, and that she had only by accident heard of her uncle's execution.

SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.—The canal, which during the winter had been threatening to overflow its banks at Gairloch, has burst its embankment at a place not so much suspected as other portions of the line. About the latter end of last week the bank gave way about three-quarters of a mile from Bannavie Inn, where there are two tunnels running under the bed of the canal; these not being in a good state of repair, yielded under the weight of water, which, having obtained an outlet, burst all restraint, carrying in its progress (to the river Lochy) trees, rubbish, &c. Some property was destroyed in its course, but not so much as might have been expected from such an inundation. The canal between Gairloch and Bannavie is now quite dry, and the bank at the place of the outbreak is torn away completely for the distance of about 150 yards. Persons say, who have some knowledge of the matter, that it will be from four to six months ere it can be in a proper state for the repair of the passage of any vessel along the line of the canal.—*Inverness Herald*.

DEATH OF ONE OF BURNS'S HEROINES.—We observe the following announcement in the Edinburgh papers of last week:—
"Died at Pau, in Bearn, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Lewis Hay, daughter of James Chalmers, Esq., of Finlaid, and widow of Lewis Hay, Esq., one of the partners of the banking-house of Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co., Edinburgh. It may interest the lovers of Scottish poetry to know, that Mrs. Hay was one of the special favourites of Burns during his Edinburgh sojourn, and to her are addressed some of the most excellent of his letters in his printed correspondence. This accomplished lady was then unmarried, and is addressed by the poet as 'Miss Margaret Chalmers.' Next to Mrs. Dunlop, Miss Chalmers seems to have stood highest in Burns's estimation, and the unreserved disclosures which he made to her of his feelings and sentiments and private views are the best evidence of the entire confidence which he reposed in her admirable good sense, taste, and judgment. Mrs. Hay was also celebrated by Burns in his songs—

"My Peggy's face, my Peggy's form,

"The frost of hermit age might warm."

Burns, it will be recollect, was fond of displaying the little knowledge of French which he had, picked up by a fortnight's tuition from his old preceptor Murdoch, and on this head Mrs. Hay used to relate an amusing anecdote, which we give in the words of Mr. Campbell, the poet. "One of his friends (Mrs. Hay, then Miss Chalmers) carried him into the company of a French lady, and remarked with surprise that he attempted to converse with her in her own tongue. Their French, however, was mutually unintelligible. As far as Burns could make himself understood, he unfortunately offended the foreign lady. He meant to tell her that she was a charming person and delightful in conversation, but expressed himself so as to appear to her to mean that she was fond of speaking; to which the Gallic dame indignantly replied, that it was quite as common for poets to be impertinent as for women to be loquacious."—*Inverness Courier*.

DEATH OF A "SAWEIPE.—A fortune-teller, long known at Leith by the cognomen of "Dumb Bell," died last week, who, strange to say, intelligent as the age is, has laboured in her vocation to a success beyond belief. Hundreds of servants, sailors, and others, visited her abode for their fortunes. Being dumb, as her name indicates, a sister acted as interpreter; and between the two, for the last quarter of a century, they earned a good living at the now almost obsolete trade of divining the mysteries of futurity.—*Scotsman*.

THE SCOTCH FISHERIES.—The fisheries of Scotland already feel the effects of Sir R. Peel's tariff in a greater degree than agriculture. In consequence of the supply of Dutch salmon in the London market, fresh salmon from Scotland, which at this season used to average 2s., is now under 1s. the pound. No one ever contemplated that Dutch salmon would be brought into our markets in any quantity, and as soon as the rivers open we must look for large supplies from Norway. Herrings are also nearly as much depressed in value. The best cured pickled herrings have been lately put on board ship at 1s. per barrel, and red herrings, which at this season used to sell for 2s., are at present not worth more than 1s. per barrel in London; and from the above the freight and charges being deducted leaves about 1s. to 1s. per barrel to the curer, their fish only half of this price.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

A WHALE.—On Sunday last a whale, 46 feet in length, was

captured in the Moray Firth, near Kessock Ferry, to the no small

astonishment and delight of all and sundry of our townsmen and

neighbours, thousands of whom have flocked to see the huge and

unwonted spectacle. The fish was first noticed about seven o'clock

in the morning by the man in charge of the stake-net at Kilmuir.

It was then floundering and blowing away on a sandbank between

Kilmuir and Craigton, and the man getting out his cable, and pro-

curring the assistance of two lads in another boat, proceeded to the

spot, armed with an old sword and some such other lethal weapons.

They succeeded in inflicting several wounds on the whale, who

dar'd hither and thither, now making for the mouth of the Ness, and

again plunging forward towards the opposite side of the firth, till at length he rose in the vicinity of the boats, and the pursuers,

with great boldness and no little risk, succeeded in fixing a grapple,

or hedge-anchor, in the head of the fish, entering one of the blow-holes.

At this stroke the whale darted off with great velocity,

dragging the boat behind it at a fearful rate. The conflict was not unobserved, and a rival party now entered the field of action, determined

to share in the glory and gain of the victory. The Kilmuir men say,

they had made the fish fast with ropes, and had it fairly aground,

exulting in their prize, when two large boats, filled with men, and

headed by the Craignair pilot, appeared coming from the west-

ward towards the scene of conflict. Their wives and daughters

from Craignair village also arrived by land, and a regular scuffle

ensued, which might have ended seriously had not the Kilmuir

people, who were in the minority, prudently given way, but not

till several blows had been struck. A gentleman in the neigh-

bourhood then interceded, and tried to persuade the new comers to

go away, and leave the whale in the hands of the original captors;

but this they refused, and after fixing their own tackling to the

dying fish, they carried it out to sea again, and then towed it

westward, and landed it where it now is, at Craignair Point.

The fish is said to be worth £40 to £50. It is of the finner or

razor-back species, and is of the following dimensions:—Length of

the head 11 feet; breadth of the head 6 feet; breadth of the tail, 10 feet; and the whole length, 46 feet.—*Inverness Courier*.

CHINA.—Extract of a letter from Chusan, dated Dec. 1842:—
"This island is assuming, already, an active and bustling appearance (at least this town, Tinghae, the capital), from the number of Chinese tradesmen, artificers, &c., which are now established here, and seem very peaceful and well-disposed towards us and our authority; and the mandarins are very civil and in no way troublesome. All this arises from the good conduct of our troops and people, and the punctuality with which everything is paid for. The Chinamen begin to see very plainly the great benefit to themselves by their trade and intercourse with us. The island is a very beautiful one, and seems very well indeed adapted for a principal trading place for us. A great deal might be made of it; but as we are to give it up when all the money is paid, it is not worth while to go to any expense. The climate is very fine now."

IRELAND.

—The Marquis of Northampton will be domiciled with Sir Wm. Chatterton on his arrival in Cork to attend the great meeting of the British Association.

STATE OF BELFAST.—There are eight hundred unoccupied houses in Belfast, every one of which is in a tenemental state.

—The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess De Grey leave Dublin at once for London. The noble Earl contemplated a visit to the south of Ireland, but the intention has for the present been abandoned. Their Excellencies' stay in England will not, it is expected, exceed six weeks, and on their return they will take up their residence at the viceregal lodge in the park. A ball on a grand scale was given to the tradesmen of the Castle on Tuesday evening, a custom in abeyance since the viceroyalty of the Duke of Northumberland. This will be the termination of a winter season the most brilliant and fashionable the metropolis could boast of for many years. No effort has been spared by their Excellencies to revive the almost paralyzed trade of Dublin, and if the attempt has not succeeded in full, it was not for lack of a fostering encouragement, aided by a magnificent and lavish expenditure.

REPORTED RESIGNATION.—Lord Stuart de Decies has addressed a letter to the *Evening Post*, contradicting the report which originated in a Waterford paper, to the effect that his lordship had resigned the Lieutenantcy of the county in consequence of not having been consulted in the appointments of the new borough magistrates. The noble lord declares he has no intention of committing political suicide."

THE ARMY.—A circular from the commander of the forces has been addressed to regiments and depots serving in Ireland, to the following effect:—Commanding officers are not, in future, to allow the men of the flank companies of their respective corps to have wings on their shell jackets; nor are they to be made of scarlet, but of red cloth. Provident soldiers, who are apt to take good care of their clothing, may make shell jackets out of their old coats, which will be a considerable saving to them. No charges are to be made against the soldier for either cleaning guard-house or carrying coals. He must not be debited with anything but that which appears in the company's ledger. No regiments are to be allowed to wear brass slides on the side belts but the Foot Guards and the 5th Fusiliers. The public pays for the making of great coats for the army, therefore, soldiers must be exempted from this charge in future.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

—The supposed comet has become visible in Ireland, but has not yet blessed the vision of the good people of the capital with its appearance.

EMIGRATION.—The number of persons intending to emigrate, says the *Derry Sentinel*, appears to be far less this season than for many years past, and merchants who have chartered vessels for the trade of this port are likely to be losers to a considerable extent. We cannot tell what has caused this unexpected check to emigration at present, but it would seem from the fact that the accounts received from the United States and Canada of late give a less encouraging prospect to emigrants than formerly. The new Passenger Act, although in many respects a most judicious and praiseworthy measure, is said also to have some influence in the matter, its provisions being represented as too stringent, and as interposing additional obstacles to the emigration of persons with small means. By this law the ship must be supplied with a certain quantity of wheaten bread for each individual on board, thereby adding to the expense of the passengers; whereas, the poorer class of emigrants from Ireland usually took with them a supply of potatoes, which constituted their principal food during the voyage.

CURIOS INCIDENT.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin gave a splendid dinner to citizens in the Mansion-house on Thursday evening, which was attended by the leading citizens of all parties. In the course of the evening Colonel Browne, commissioner of police (a brother of the late Mrs. Hemans), sang "The British Grenadiers," which abounds with allusions anything but complimentary to the bravery of the French. The gallant colonel, who is a very kind-hearted man, was totally unaware that the French Consul was seated very near him; but the company generally were aware of his proximity, and a very painful feeling was felt through the room as to what an occurrence. Some time after Colonel Browne went over to the Consul, and tendered his explanation and apology; but, truth to say, they were felt to be necessary. Mr. O'Connell, in the course of his speech, after his health had been proposed by the Lord Mayor, in allusion to a passage in the song sung by Colonel Browne, referring to the French soldiery, begged to assure the worthy gentleman (the French Consul), who belonged to a gallant people—for whatever controversy there was between them as to the great French nation, it was a great nation—that, however, the good-humoured turn of a British soldier might make him forget for one moment, in the gaiety of his heart, what was due to him and his country, there was no feeling of the Irish or British soldier, or of the Irish or British gentleman, inconsistent with the exercise of hospitality to him. Subsequently the Lord Mayor proposed "the friendly relations of France and England, and the health of M. Marceau." M. Marceau, the French Consul, briefly returned thanks in his native language. He felt, he said, deeply indebted for the great kindness and courtesy shown towards him by the Lord Mayor; and he might assure the company that the manner in which the great nation which he represented had been spoken of by the distinguished gentleman at the right of his Lordship (Mr. O'Connell) would be heard of with feelings of pride and satisfaction by the French people.—(Loud cheers.) Colonel Browne was anxious to offer one word in explanation. He assured the company that when, in returning thanks for the army and navy, he had occasion to introduce the song of "The British Grenadiers," he was wholly unaware that the French Consul was in the room.—(Hear, hear.) Nothing could be more repugnant to his intention than a desire to hurt the feelings of any gentleman, and he would not have sung the song had he known that a French guest was present. The wounds received in action were still fresh on his own person, and bore evidence to the bravery and intrepidity of the French people.

Lord Donegall has made an abatement of 20 per cent. in the rental of his tenement.

A new question on the law of marriage has arisen from a recent trial at Cork. Is it, whether a marriage, within the prescribed degrees of the Church of Rome—which is void in the view of that church—be invalid also in law? The case will probably be argued in the ensuing term.

We find the following under the head of Saragossa, 24th ult., in the *Eco de Aragon*:—A dreadful crime was committed here yesterday. A labourer at the farm of Pueyo, near the river Huerva, murdered the five daughters of his master, and wounded the master himself as he was entering his house to repose himself after the fatigues of the day. The mother, who was absent when the murder was committed, fainted when she returned and saw the lifeless bodies of her children. The murderer succeeded in making his escape.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that M. Allier, professor of the University of that city, has just discovered in the Imperial Library 341 autograph letters of Henry IV. of France, hitherto unknown. He immediately imparted his discovery to a commission at Paris especially occupied in collecting the letters of that sovereign.

